



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MAKUENI COUNTY

FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2013-2017

KENYA



Towards A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Nation

AUGUST 2013

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

(To be developed by the County Government)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BPO	Business Process Off-shoring/Outsourcing
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EMCA	Environment Management and Coordination Act
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
GJLO	Governance, Justice, Law and Order
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
KAPAP	Kenya Agricultural Production Project
KARI	Kenya agricultural Research Institute
KIRDI	Kenya Research Development Institute
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Households Budget Survey
KM	Kilometres
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Funds
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MET	Meteorology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NASCOP	National AIDS and STIs Control Programme
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMK	<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> Kenya
NNMR	Neo- Natal mortality rate
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PLWHA	People living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PNNMR	Post Neo Natal Mortality rate
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
U5MR	Under five mortality rate
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund

YEDF Youth Enterprise Development Fund

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Makueni County which covers an area of 8,034.7 Km² is one of the forty seven counties in the country. The County borders several counties which include Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35' and 3° 00' South and Longitude 37°10' and 38° 30' East.

The county lies in the arid and semi arid zones of the eastern region of the country. The major physical features in Makueni County include the volcanic Chyulu hills which lie along the southwest border of the county in Kibwezi West Constituency, Mbooni Hills in Mbooni constituency and Kilungu Hills in Kaiti constituency which rise to 1,900m above sea level. The county terrain is generally low-lying from 600m above sea level in Tsavo at the southern end of the county.

The County is currently divided into nine sub-counties and twenty five divisions. The sub counties are Makueni, Kilungu, Mukaa, Kibwezi, Kathonzi, Makindu, Mbooni East, Mbooni West and Nzau. There are six parliamentary constituencies, namely Kaiti, Makueni, Kibwezi East , Kibwezi West, Mbooni and Kilome. There are 30 county assembly wards.

In the year 2012 the projected population in the county was 922,183 consisting of 449,036 males and 473,147 females.

Chapter One gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the county. The chapter provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic Plans as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

Chapter two discusses at length the major development challenges facing the County. It further highlights cross cutting issues such as population growth, poverty, environment, HIV and AIDS, gender etc. A SWOT analysis of each cross cutting issues is also provided. Finally a detailed matrix giving an analysis of major development issues, their causes, objectives and the proposed strategies and targets are discussed.

Chapter three presents a spatial plan for the county. It presents the necessary coordination between the various sectors.

Chapter four discusses at length the County Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

Chapter five outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing the plan. It also outlines the stakeholders in the County, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts.

Chapter six contains a budget projection required for managing the county government. It also indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development. It outlines strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. In addition, strategies for asset management, financial management, and capital financing are included. This includes, but not limited to, strategies to expand the revenue generation, resource sharing with the central government, means of attracting external funding.

Chapter seven provides the details of programmes and projects that will be implemented in the county in order to achieve the desired levels of development that includes the details of strategic priorities addressed, measurable indicators of performance and the respective Budgets.

Chapter eight specifies programs/projects to be implemented during the plan period, outlining objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment

CHAPTER ONE:

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides description of the county in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic Plans as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry and agro forestry; environment and climate change; mining; tourism; industry; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition; education and literacy; trade; energy; housing; transport and communication; and community development and Social Welfare.

Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Appendix I.

1.1 Location and size

The county covers an area of 8,034.7 Km². The county borders several counties which include Kajiado to the West, Taita Taveta to the South, Kitui to the East and Machakos to the North. It lies between Latitude 1° 35´ and 3° 00´ South and Longitude 37°10´ and 38° 30´ East.

Map 1: Location of the County in Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The county lies in the arid and semi arid zones of the eastern region of the country. The major physical features in Makueni County include the volcanic Chyulu hills which lie along the southwest border of the county in Kibwezi West Constituency, Mbooni Hills in Mbooni constituency and Kilungu Hills in Kaiti constituency which rise to 1,900m above sea level. The county terrain is generally low-lying from 600m above sea level in Tsavo at the southern end of the county. .

The main river in the county is Athi River, which is perennial and fed by tributaries such as Kambu, Kiboko, Kaiti, Thwake and Mtito Andei, which drain from various parts of the county. A few other streams flow from the Mbooni and Kilungu Hills but their flow becomes irregular as they move to the low-lying areas. These rivers provide a high potential for both large and small-scale irrigation.

Tsavo National park which lies in the southern part of the county, in Kibwezi West Constituency is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. It is home to diverse wildlife species which include the famous 'big five' consisting of lion, black rhino, cape, elephant and leopard. The park also has a great variety of bird life such as the black Kite, crowned crane, lovebird and the sacred Ibis among others.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The county is largely arid and semi arid and usually prone to frequent droughts. The lower side which is very dry receives little rainfall ranging from 300mm to 400mm. The depressed rains in the lower part of the county hardly sustain the major staple food of maize and beans. Unfortunately, the traditional crops which are drought tolerant have largely been abandoned. This means livestock rearing remains the common viable economic activity being undertaken by the local people in the lower region. The condition has negatively affected agriculture which is the main economic activity in the county

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The county experiences two rainy seasons, the long rains occurring in March /April while the short rains occur in November/December. The hilly parts of Mbooni and Kilungu receive 800-1200mm of rainfall per year. High temperatures of 35.8 °C are experienced in the low-lying areas causing high evaporation which worsens the dry conditions.

Climate variations and extreme differences in temperatures can be explained by change in altitude. The areas to the North such as Kilungu and Mbooni hills are usually cool with temperatures ranging from 20.2° C to 24.6° C, while the low-lying areas of the

South such as Kitise are usually hot. Generally, the county experiences high temperatures during the day and low temperatures at night. During the dry periods between May and October the lower parts of the county experience severe heat.

The Northern part of the county is hilly with medium rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1200mm and has high potential for food crop production. This part of the County , covering mainly in Kilungu and Kaiti has few natural and planted forests the area is therefore suitable for horticulture and dairy farming.

Over time, the county has experienced climate change and variability which includes insufficient rain and prolonged dry spells among others. Human activities such as farming on hill tops, charcoal burning, and sand harvesting have contributed to this scenario. As a result there has been crop failure affecting the food security and thus economic activities. Water scarcity has also become worse due to this condition. Increase in population puts a lot of pressure on land and other resources. To mitigate the effects of water scarcity, the community has resulted into construction of sand dams which are capable of retaining water. Soil erosion control measures are also being undertaken.

1.3 Administrative Units

1.3.1 Administrative Sub Divisions

The County is currently divided into six constituencies Mbooni ; Kilome Constituency ; Kaiti ; Makueni; Kibwezi West and East ; nine sub-counties and twenty five divisions as shown in Table Six. The sub counties are Makueni, Kilungu, Mukaa, Kibwezi, Kathonzweni, Makindu, Mbooni East, Mbooni West and Nzau. Among the Divisions, Mtito Andei, Makindu and Kibwezi are the largest and are situated in the low potential areas of the County while, Kee, Mbitini, Kalamba, Kilome and Kasikeu are the smallest in that order.

Table 1: Area of the County by Sub-Counties

sub-county	Division	Area (Km ² .)	No of Location	No. of Sub location
Kilungu	Kilungu	97.2	3	7
	Ilima	62	4	9
Makueni	Kaiti	184	4	10
	Kee	81.9	2	6
	Wote	400.6	5	10
Kathonzweni	Kathonzweni	183.4	2	4
	Kithuki	148.7	2	3
	Kitise	291.5	2	4
	Mavindini	257.1	3	7
Mbooni west	Mbooni	141.6	4	11
	Tulimani	126	4	6

Mbooni East	Kisau	310.2	3	12
	Kalawa	330	4	14
	Kako Location	52.6	1	1
Kibwezi	Mtito Andei	931.2	6	6
	Kibwezi	817.7	2	11
	Machinery	127.1	2	3
Makindu	Makindu	880.2	4	15
	Tsavo West National Park	474.1	0	0
	Chyullu Game Reserve	724.3	0	0
Mukaa	Kilome	101.6	2	4
	Malili	257.5	3	6
	Kasikeu	108.6	2	4
	Kiou	162.2	2	5
Nzaui	Mbitini	84.5	3	10
	Mulala	145.2	3	13
	Matiliku	109	2	6
	Kalamba	93.7	3	4
	Nguu	350.3	5	15
	Total	8034	82	206

Source: County Commissioner's office, Makueni, 2013

1.3.2 Political Units

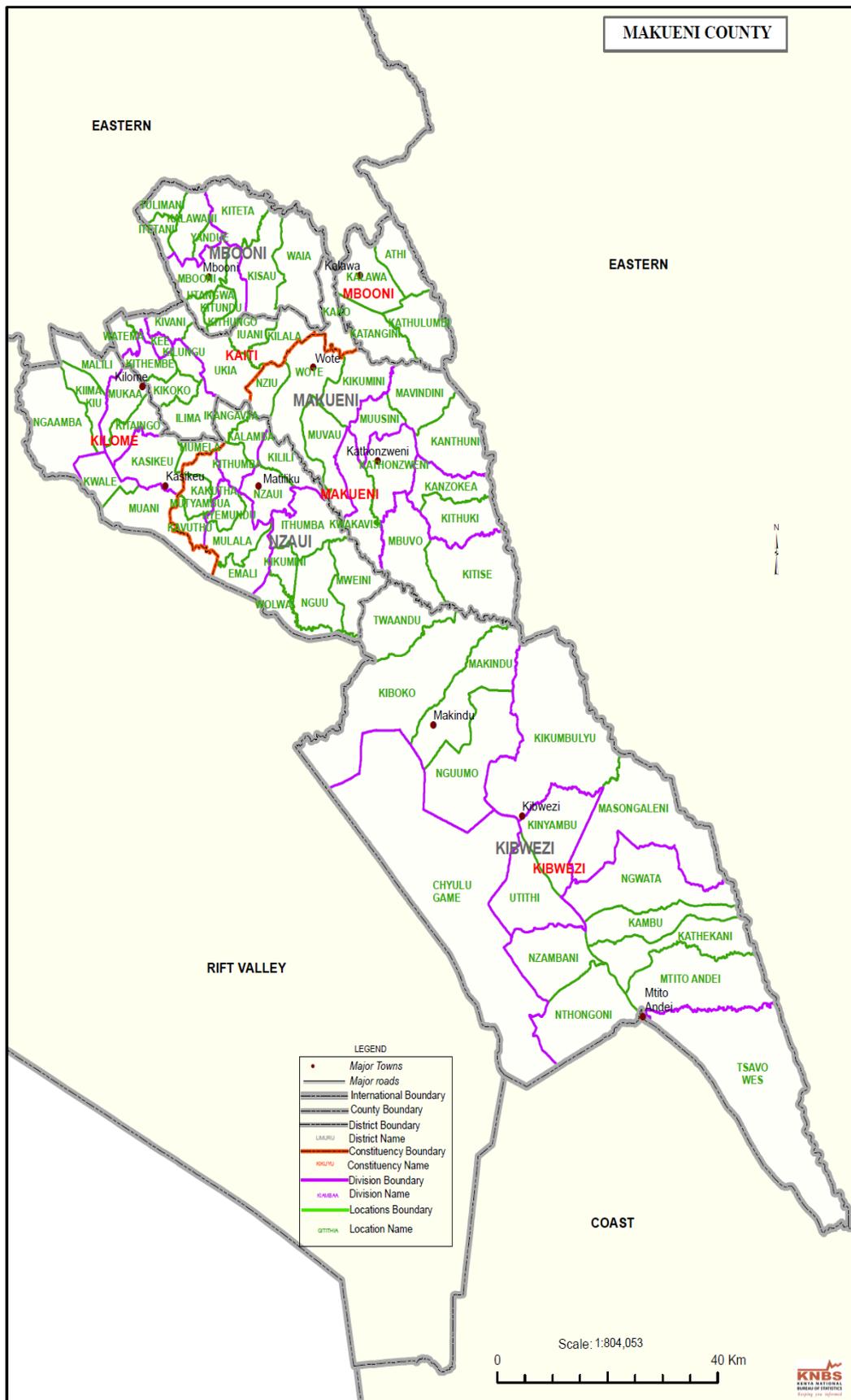
The county has six constituencies namely: Mbooni, Makueni, Kaiti, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West and Kilome. There are thirty county Assembly Wards with Makueni Constituency having the largest number of wards at seven while Kilome has the least at three.

Table 3: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	Constituency Area	No. Of County Assembly Wards
Mbooni	949.20	6
Kilome	641.30	3
Kaiti	422.90	4
Makueni	1,546.10	7
Kibwezi West	2,100.70	6
Kibwezi East	2,216.50	4
Total	8034	30

Source: Independent Boundaries and Electoral Commission 2013

Map 2: Makueni County Administrative units / Political Units



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population size and composition

The 2012 projected population in the county stands at 922,183 consisting of 449,036 males and 473,147 females.

This is an increase from 884,253 persons as per the 2009 by Kenya National Population and Housing Census. The annual population growth rate stands at 1.4 per cent while the male-female sex ratio stands at 100:105. Table 2 shows population by age cohorts in 2009 and projections for the years 2012, 2015 and 2017.

Table 2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Cohort	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
5-9	67,846	65,423	133,269	70756	68229	138986	73791	71156	144947	75887	73176	149063
10-14	64,703	62,497	127,200	67478	65178	132656	70373	67974	138346	72371	69904	142275
15-19	56,163	50,119	106,282	58572	52269	110841	61085	54511	115595	62819	56059	118878
20-24	33,256	34,240	67,496	34682	35709	70391	36170	37240	73411	37197	38298	75495
25-29	24912	31560	56472	25981	32914	58894	27095	34326	61421	27864	35300	63165
30-34	22,259	27,210	49,469	23214	28377	51591	24210	29594	53804	24897	30435	55332
35-39	20,165	24,216	44,381	21030	25255	46285	21932	26338	48270	22555	27086	49641
40-44	14,592	17,319	31,911	15218	18062	33280	15871	18837	34707	16321	19372	35693
45-49	13,349	16,993	30,342	13922	17722	31644	14519	18482	33001	14931	19007	33938
50-54	11,756	13,939	25,695	12260	14537	26797	12786	15160	27947	13149	15591	28740
55-59	10,119	12,112	22,231	10553	12632	23185	11006	13173	24179	11318	13547	24866
60-64	8,340	9,436	17,776	8698	9841	18538	9071	10263	19334	9328	10554	19883
65-69	5,081	6,629	11,710	5299	6913	12212	5526	7210	12736	5683	7415	13098
70-74	4,848	5,702	10,550	5056	5947	11003	5273	6202	11474	5423	6378	11800
75-79	2,911	3,894	6,805	3036	4061	7097	3166	4235	7401	3256	4355	7611
80+	6,391	9,952	16,343	6665	10379	17044	6951	10824	17775	7148	11131	18280
Total	430,567	453,686	884,253	449036	473149	922183	468298	493442	961738	481593	507454	989050

Source: Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

In the county 14.3 per cent of the population is below the age five years as compared to 1.8 per cent of the population who are above 80 years of age. The five to nine year group has highest number of persons at 138,986, representing 15.1 per cent of the total population. The population reduces as the age progresses reaching the lowest number at the 75-79 age cohort which constitutes 0.8 per cent of the total population.

Table 3 outlines the age groups population in 2009 and the projection for 2012, 2015 and 2017.

Table 3: Population Projections for Selected Age Groups

Age groups	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	12,356	12,053	24,409	12886	12570	25456	13439	13109	26548	13820	13481	27302
Under 5	63,876	62,445	126,321	66616	65124	131739	69473	67917	137390	71446	69846	141292
Primary school 6-13	105,920	102,984	208,904	110463	107401	217865	115202	112008	227210	118473	115189	233662
Secondary school 14 – 17	47,773	44,491	92,264	49822	46399	96222	51959	48390	100349	53435	49764	103198
Youth 15 – 29	114,331	115,919	230,250	119235	120891	240126	124350	126077	250427	127881	129657	257538
Female Reproductive Age 15 – 49	-	201,657	201,657	-	210307	210307	-	219328	219328		225556	225556
Labour force 15 – 64	214,911	237,149	452,060	224129	247321	471451	233743	257930	491674	240381	265254	505635
Aged 65+	19,331	24,998	44,329	20160	26070	46230	21025	27189	48214	21622	27961	49583

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Under One year

The 2012 projected population of this age group was 25,456 comprising of 12,570 females and 12,886 males. This makes for 2.8 per cent of the total population which implies the county requires scaling-of post-natal services so that they become affordable and accessible.

Under Five years

The pre-primary age group in 2012 projected population is 131,739, comprising of 66,616 males and 65,124 females. This is 14.3 per cent of the total county population. This calls for increased in the number of ECD facilities and promotion of nutrition programmes.

Age Group 6-13 Years (Primary)

This age group projected population in 2012 stand at 217,865 which is 23.6 per cent of the county population. The age group comprises of 110,463 males and 107,401 females. This population is expected to overstretch the existing facilities in the existing primary schools. Additional infrastructure such as classrooms and new schools to cater for this population are required. Staffing and the provision of teaching and learning materials need to be accorded a high priority in the county

Age Group 14-17 (Secondary)

The projected 2012 population in this age group was 96,222 representing 10.4 per cent of the total population. With 339 secondary schools in the county and enrolment 75,985 students annually, there is need for more schools to be constructed besides expanding the existing ones. There is also need for construction of more tertiary institutions to cater for this group which graduates from form four. Due to low capacity in secondary school, 53.6 per cent of the youth are out of school. This therefore requires the county to increase the number of institution offering vocational training skills. Like other youths, this population in this age group is also vulnerable to many vices. There is therefore a need for the county to intensify programmes aimed at tackling

HIV&AIDS, Drug and Substance abuse and early pregnancies which is expected to be attending secondary education out of which 48 per cent of them are female.

Age Group 15- 49 Females (Reproductive Age)

The 2012 projected total population of this age group was 210307 females, representing 21.3 per cent of the total population which has increased from the 201,657 females in 2009. The population of the county is likely to increase due the declining infant mortality which is due to improved healthcare and access to healthcare services. There is therefore need to increase and expand the existing health facilities to provide maternal and child health care facilities.

Age Group 15-64 (Labour Force)

This is the productive group that provides the labour force of the county. In 2012 the projected population was 471451 accounting for 51.1 per cent of the total population. Out of the total labour force 52.46 per cent of them are females and 47.54 per cent males. This number represents a 7.4 per cent rise from 452,060 in 2009. The bulk of labour force is either unskilled or semiskilled and is mainly engaged in agricultural activities. This calls for more investments in the county that will create employment to absorb the increasing working force. Since most of the labour force is based in the rural areas, agriculture will be a major source of employment opportunities. Value addition in agricultural produce will ensure better returns for the farmers and further create opportunities for workers in the supply chain.

Urban Population

The two major towns in the county are Wote and Mtito Andei whose total projected population in 2012 stands at 37,329, which is 4.05 per cent of the total population. Mtito Andei town whose 2012 projected total population in 27,031 is the biggest and account for 72 per cent of the urban population while Wote with a population of 10,299 accounts for 28 per cent of the total urban population as shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Population Projections by Urban Centres

Urban Centre	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Wote	4,887	4,988	9,875	5097	5202	10299	5315	5425	10740	5466	5579	11045
Mtito Andei	13,086	12,833	25,919	13647	13383	27031	14233	13958	28190	14637	14354	28991
TOTAL	17,973	17,821	35,794	18744	18585	37329	19548	19383	38931	20103	19933	40036

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

The high population in Mtito Andei is attributed to the fact that the town is a major transit centre for long distance tracks and buses on Mombasa-Nairobi highway and is a get way to Tsavo National Park.

The county has other urban centres which are located along the highway and have a total population of 35,654. These includes; Machinery, Makindu and Kibwezi with a population of 6,304, 7,549 and 7,126 respectively. Other centres include Emali and Sultan Hamud with a population of 7,549 and 7,126 respectively.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

The county is generally sparsely populated except in Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies which have Kilungu and Mbooni hills respectively. These areas have a fairly high projected population density of 296 and 203 persons per square kilometre, respectively compared to the county's density of 115 in 2012. Kaiti and Mbooni constituencies also lie in the fertile upper parts of the county which experiences a higher average rainfall of 800mm-1200mm.

Table 5: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency/Sub-county

Constituency	2009 Projections		2012 Projections		2015 Projections		2017 Projections	
	Population	DensityKm ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²	Population	Density Km ²
Kaiti	120,116	284	125268	296	130642	309	134351	318
Makueni	193,798	125	202010	130	210675	136	216657	140
Kibwezi West	165,929	79	172944	82	180363	86	185484	88
Kibwezi East	132,196	60	137866	63	143780	65	147863	67
Mbooni	184,624	195	192461	203	200717	212	206417	218
Kilome	87,864	137	91633	143	95563	149	98276	153
Total	884,527	110	922182	115	961740	120	989048	123

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Kibwezi East Constituency is the sparsely populated with 63 persons per Km² mainly because it lies on the infertile lowlands characterised by annual insufficient rainfall of 351.9mm - 687.4mm.

Makueni Constituency has the highest population compared to all the other five constituencies followed by Mbooni, Kibwezi West, Kibwezi East, Kaiti and Kilome as shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Population Projections by Constituency

Constituency	2009 Census			2012 Projections			2015 Projections			2017 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaiti	57,176	62,940	120,116	58586	66683	125268	61099	69543	130642	62834	71517	134351
Makueni	96349	97449	193798	99439	102571	202010	103704	106970	210675	106649	110008	216657
Kibwezi West	82238	83691	165929	85763	87182	172944	89441	90922	180363	91981	93503	185484
Kibwezi East	65640	66556	132196	68143	69724	137866	71066	72715	143780	73084	74779	147863
Mbooni	88,136	96,488	184,624	91917	100545	192461	95859	104858	200717	98581	107836	206417
Kilome	43,331	44,533	87,864	45190	46443	91633	47128	48435	95563	48466	49810	98276
TOTAL	432,870	451,657	884,527	449036	473147	922183	468297	493442	961740	481595	507454	989048

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Out of the six constituencies, Makueni has the highest population of 202,010 which accounts for 22 per cent of the total population. Mbooni is the second largest accounting for 21 per cent followed by Kibwezi West at 19 per cent while Kibwezi East has 15 per cent of the total population. Kaiti and Kilome Constituencies have the least population which accounts for 14 per cent and 10 per cent of the total population respectively. The high population in Makueni is attributed to the location of the county headquarters in the constituency. Mbooni constituency is relatively highly productive in terms of agriculture thereby attracting a larger population.

1.5 Human Development Approach

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure in the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and is concerned with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The use of Human Development Index (HDI), normally in the Human Development Reports (HDR) measure a country's development which is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a

country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary, and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goal: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

National human development reports provides a tool for analysis, reflecting people's priorities, strengthening national capacities, engaging national partners, identifying inequities and measuring progress at country level. The basic objectives of NHDRs are to raise public awareness and trigger action on critical human development concerns, strengthen national statistical and analytic capacity to assess and promote people-centred development; and shape policies and programmes by providing options and broad recommendations based on concrete analysis.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI

1.5.1 Human Development Index

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print, Vision 2030, is to provide a high quality of life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic wellbeing. These indices uses three basic dimensions namely education, health and income.

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with such different human development outcomes.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 in Article 27 recognizes that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. These include the right to health care services, adequate housing, and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water and appropriate social security to vulnerable groups in the society.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance use, and crime.

The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651(Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALS) having high Gender Inequality Indices. In addition, there are certain groups which are more likely to experience poverty. These vulnerable groups include children living in poor households, the disabled and the youth.

Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

Modern and well maintained infrastructure is the key catalyst to socio- economic growth and development. Production costs remain high if the physical infrastructure is undeveloped or poorly maintained. Competitiveness and access to markets therefore depend to a large extent on efficiency and effectiveness of the physical infrastructure.

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrip

The county has a total road network of 3,203.5 Km of which 453.8Kms is bitumen, 555.2Kms gravel, and 2,198.6Kms surface roads. The main roads in the county are Katumani-Wote-Makindu road, Masii-Mbumbuni road Salama-Kikoko and Mombasa road. The bitumen roads are in fairly good condition but most of the gravel and surface roads are in poor state which makes them impassable during rain seasons.

The county is traversed by a railway line which covers 140 kms. Major railway stations are Makindu, Kibwezi, Mtito-Andei and Emali. It also have has one airstrip situated in Makindu and it is operational.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications: Post Offices, Mobile telephony, landline etc

There is only one registered private courier service provider, 13 post offices and seven sub-post offices spread in all major urban centres. The private sector through the public service vehicles also offers the courier services. The county is well served by community

and regional radio services but Television signal reception is poor and is mainly available through pay stations.

There are 37 cyber cafes located Wote and Mtito-Andei towns and other major urban centres. The mobile phone coverage stands at 85 per cent. Most of the counties' residents also own mobile phones which has in turn created new opportunities in communication industry, particularly in the mobile money transfer and mobile banking.

The world has become a global village with the advent of Information Communication and Technology (ICT). The Konza Techno City an ICT park which is one of the flagship projects in the vision 2030 has started at Malili in Mukaa Sub County along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway. The city is expected to create 20,000 jobs. The Techno City will operate under the Special Economic Zone Act and the Special Economic Zone Act in order spur the country's economy. The city will be implemented in phases. it is meant to become a global leader in the field of ICT housing Kenya's International Financial Centre, a World Class Convention Centre and Light electronic manufacturing. The city will be constructed through public private partnership and funding from World Bank and the government.

The city therefore will nurture and encourage a source of income an employment and act as a means of technology transfer. The enormous developments set to emerge in and around the Konza Technology City will redefine Makueni County human settlement pattern and transform the economic activities of not only Makueni but also Machakos and Kajiado Counties. To city will be served by water from Thwake Multipurpose dam which is being constructed. Further Mombasa-Nairobi highway will be expanded from Konza to Nairobi from dual carriage to one way.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

There are four commercial banks in the county and a fifth one is being established at Wote town. The banks are in turn supported by the bank agents spread across the major towns of the county. There are four Microfinance-institutions operating also in the major towns and one village bank (KWFT). There are limited SACCOS in the county due to limited formal employment with teachers SACCO being the largest.

1.6.4 Education Institutions: Primary/Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges, Universities

The county has 982 primary schools 339 secondary schools, 7 tertiary institutions and two university satellite campuses. There are no public universities or privately owned universities to accommodate the high numbers of students leaving secondary schools. In addition, the county lacks a teachers college and a medical college to train professionals in these sectors. With a total enrolment of 75,985 and 269,752 in secondary and primary schools respectively there is a great need to invest in institutions of higher

learning. There are Twenty Eight (28) Public Registered Youth Polytechnics in Makueni County

1.6.5 Energy Access

Electricity coverage within the county has been expanded through the rural electrification programme. More than 2000 households have been connected. Electricity is mostly used in the households for lighting purposes. There is need to upscale connections particularly in the upcoming markets and institutions. The county experiences long hours of sunshine that has not been exploited to provide solar energy largely. This is largely due to lack of financial capabilities and low awareness of technologies for installation and utilization of this environmentally friendly renewable source of energy.

Firewood is the major source of cooking fuel accounting for 84.8 per cent of households, followed by charcoal at 11.1 per cent. However, this poses a great danger to the environment. Paraffin is the most used source of energy for lighting in the households at 69 per cent followed by electricity and solar at 5.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

The county has one major town namely; Wote. Other major urban centres includes; Mtito Andei, Sultan Hamud, Emali, Machinery and Kibwezi. The total combined urban area in the county is 594Km². All the towns and urban centres except Wote are located along the Mombasa-Nairobi highway which influenced their emergence, and their economic activities. Development of other market centres is limited by low economic activities due to overreliance on agriculture, which has been performing dismally in recent times as a result of recurring droughts. There are 1332 retail traders and 243 wholesale businesses spread all over the county centres dealing in a range of products. Most tradable goods include livestock, cereal, building materials and household products.

1.6.7 Housing

Houses in the county can be classified by the type of construction materials used. About 72.6 per cent of the houses are brick/blocks walled while those which are stone walled constitute a mere 2.6 per cent. Due to high poverty levels, most of the residents have houses earth floored (53.5 per cent). The proportion of houses roofed with corrugated iron sheets stands at 86.6 per cent while those with grass roof are 19.4 per cent.

1.7 Land and land use

The county has a total arable land of 5042.69Km² which is 74 percent of the total area. A total of 1,762.71Km² is non-arable accounting for 21.9 percent of the total area. Part of the 2,023 Ha of land that Konza Technology City lies in the county. There are no water masses or industrial area in the county while the urban area accounts for only 7.4 percent of the total area.

Most of the land is used for agricultural purposes since most people depend on agriculture and livestock for their livelihood. The County has potential in horticulture and dairy farming especially the hilly parts of Kilungu and Mbooni west sub countys.

The lowlands are used for livestock keeping, cotton and fruit production. Fruits grown are mainly mangoes, pawpaw and oranges. These areas include; Kathonzweni, Mbooni East, Nzaui and Makueni sub counties. There is an upcoming fruit processing plant at Wote town to process the fruits as well as a ginnery for cotton processing. This will go a long way in value addition for these products.

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The county has a mean holding size of 1.58 Ha. This means that every household occupies or owns an average area equivalent to 1.58 Ha. This is high compared to the national mean holding of 0.97Ha per household.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deed

In the county 186,814 land owners have title deeds which is only 19.8 per cent of all land owners. The percentage is low compared to the national figure where 39.4 per cent of land owners in the country have title deeds.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

Incidence of landlessness is highly recorded in Kibwezi West and East Constituencies where there are about 5,000 squatters. There are 25 settlement schemes in Kibwezi West and East Constituencies. There is need to have a permanent solution to the squatter problem.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.8.1 Cooperative Societies

There are 92 registered Cooperative Societies in the county with a registered membership of 60,000 and a share capital of Kshs. 52,000,000. There are 42 active societies and 20 dormant. This low number of cooperatives is attributed to the low level of agricultural productivity in milk and other products.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are 29 active NGOs operating in different sectors ranging from water, agriculture, livestock and community welfare. However, there are other NGOs which though registered to operate in the area are inactive. All NGOs operating in the county are supposed to identify with respective government departments.

1.8.3 Self Help, women & youth groups

There are 444 Youth groups and 811 registered women groups by end of 2012 which are involved in various activities such as HIV/AIDS awareness & care giving, tree planting, small businesses, water projects among others.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.9.1 Main crops produced

The main crops produced in the county are Maize, Green grams, pigeon peas and sorghum. Mangoes, pawpaw and oranges are also being produced. Grafted mangoes are vastly gaining momentum due to the high demand and favourable conditions.

1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total area under cash and food crop is 23,356 Ha and 65,453 Ha respectively which is 2.9 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively of the total county area.

1.9.3 Average Farm Size

The average farm size is 3.44 Ha for small farmers and 30.4Ha for large scale farmers. Small farms are the common one. However there are no ranches in the county.

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

Granaries are the main storage facility used in the county mostly for the cereals harvested. Despite the presence of storage facilities, the county experience aflatoxin cases whenever there is bumper harvest. There is a National Cereals and Produce Board store at Wote which provides supplies of cereals, seeds and fertilizer at reduced cost. The organic farming performance is marginal with about 16.83Ha being under organic production.

1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred and Ranches

Livestock production is a major economic activity in the county. The main breeds reared include livestock (dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, goats and donkeys, Poultry farming, pig farming, bee keeping and fish).

1.9.6 Ranches

The county has 12 ranches with a total area of 45,916 Hectares. Kima estate and Kiu ranches are owned by cooperatives while Aimi ma Kilungu and Malili ranches are owned by companies. There are eight ranches owned by individuals which includes Stanley & sons, Sultan Estates, Uathimo Farm, Mwaani, Muiu farm, Nzai farm, Kalima and New Ashtra.

1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities and Types of Fish Produced

Fish farming was introduced recently in the county through the Economic Stimulus Programme, where more than 825 fish ponds were established and stocked with Tilapia fish. Despite the effort, water shortage and high temperatures are the major challenges facing fish farming.

1.10 Forestry and Agro forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

The total area under forest cover in the county is 191 Km², which includes 151Km² of the five Gazetted forests and 40 Km² of the three non-gazetted forests. The Gazetted forests are Nthangu, Makuli, Mbooni, Kilungu and Kibwezi forests.

1.10.2 Main Forest Products Gazetted and Ungazetted forests

The main forest products are Timber, poles and fencing posts. The other notable forest products are charcoal, wood carvings, seedlings, wood fuel, pastures, resins and medicinal products.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

The high demand of wood fuel and charcoal has led to depletion of the existing forest. There is therefore need to ensure the forest cover in the county is increased. To reverse this and at the same time provide for the community energy needs, farm forestry (woodland) should be encouraged.

The farm forestry is expected to help in provision of the much needed forest products for domestic use which includes firewood and timber.

Environmental degradation has been a major issue in the county due to charcoal burning, overgrazing, firewood and sand harvesting. To address this environmental issue and at the same time provide for the community energy needs, farm forestry (woodland) will be encouraged. The on-going interventions by Kenya Forests Service such as the Economic Stimulus Programme have raised the community awareness. Likewise the agro-forestry programme has enabled the community to embark on tree planting. This will ensure that the community is able to generate income from fruit trees and woodlands in the farm forests will be used as a source of fuel (firewood). This will supplement the existing fuel wood demand thus reducing the crisis. Increased forest cover will reduce soil erosion while protecting the water catchment areas, improving soil fertility in addition to beautification of institutions and major urban centres.

Agro forestry will there be a major source of s animal feeds which will reduce cases of overgrazing and hence soil erosion. Animal diseases will also be reduced due to limited movements in search of grazing areas.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation in the County

The reduced agricultural production due to drought and dry being experienced in the county has immensely contributed to environmental degradation as residents seek an alternative source of livelihood. These include sand harvesting and charcoal burning which have reduced the vegetation and forest cover. Industrial effluent into Athi River at the upstream and plastic materials and poor farming methods has also contributed to environmental degradation.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

The degradation has reduced the vegetation cover and also negatively affecting agricultural productivity. The sand harvesting has led to conflicts among groups involved in sand harvesting.

1.11.3 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

There is reduced forest cover in the county due to charcoal burning which have resulted to soil erosion affecting soil fertility and the crop production. Sand harvesting has also contributed to soil erosion of river banks. The county continue to experience dry spells which are worsening by the day a situation where environmental degradation may have contributed.

To protect the environment the county has embarked on protection of hill tops, regulating sand harvesting, charcoal burning their exploitation increasing surveillance. Due to the high poverty level and limited range of economic activities, there is need to initiate alternative economic activities to mitigate against environmental degradation.

1.12 Mining

Sand is the major natural resource available in almost all the rivers and streams. Sand harvesting however, remains illegal in the county and this makes it hard to get the data on amount harvested and personnel employed this informal sector. Other resources include limestone, granite, gypsum, and Quartz in Kibwezi West Constituency though their commercial viability has not been established.

1.12.1 Ongoing activities

Sand is the major natural resource available in almost all the rivers and streams. Sand harvesting however, remains illegal in the county and this makes it hard to get the data on amount harvested and personnel employed this informal sector.

1.12.2 Mining potentials

There are other resources include limestone, granite, gypsum, and Quartz in Kibwezi West Constituency though their commercial viability has not been established.

1.13 Tourism

The county shares a small part of the famous Tsavo National park which is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. Tourism activities are mainly

confined within the park which is rich in diverse wildlife which include the famous 'big five' consisting of maasai lion, black rhino, cape buffalo, red elephant and leopard. The park also is also home to a great variety of bird life such as the black kite, crowned crane, lovebird and the sacred Ibis. To support tourism there are three one star hotels situated in Wote and Mtito Andei.

There is a need to invest in more tourism class hotels as establishment of Konza ICT Park is in addition expected to enhance the potential of tourism in the County.

1.13.1 Main tourist attractions, National Parks/Reserves

The county shares a small part of the famous Tsavo National park which is considered as one of the world's biodiversity strongholds. There is also the Kyulu hill game reserve in Kibwezi.

1.13.2 Main Wildlife

Tourism activities are mainly confined within the park which is rich in diverse wildlife which include the famous 'big five' consisting of Maasai Lion, Black Rhino, Cape Buffalo, Red Elephant and Leopard. The park also is also home to a great variety of bird life such as the Black Kite, Crowned crane, Lovebird and the sacred Ibis.

1.13.3 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

To support tourism there are three one star hotels situated in Wote and Mtito Andei. There is a need to invest in more tourism class hotels as establishment of Konza ICT Park is in addition expected to enhance the potential of tourism in the County.

1.14 Industry

The county has limited industries mainly due to limited natural resources, location from major urban centres and low level of investment. The two main industries include cotton ginnery and a bakery. However, there are light industries especially in the *jua kali* sector which produce for the local market.

This includes dye making from tree barks & roots, ciondo, mats, baskets and wooden carvings. The county has seven *jua kali* associations employing 1,000 artisans. The light industries are mainly operated by self-help groups. In total there are five industries which includes; Makueni Ginnery, Makindu- cycle Assembly, Makueni dairy Farmers co-operative society, Kibwezi Honey Refineries and Mash bakers inn.

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income

Agriculture is the main source of income in the County. It accounts for seventy eight per cent of the total household income followed by wage employment at ten percentage while rural and urban self employment contribute eight and four per cent respectively.

Due to the arid nature of the county, agriculture which is the main economic activity has been performing poorly. This situation has limited the sector's capacity to create much needed job opportunities.

The Mombasa-Nairobi highway has positively enhanced the income from trade. However, trade among other sources of income are limited which have led to overreliance on the poor performing agriculture. As a result the poverty rates in the county have risen.

1.15.1 Wage earners

Agriculture is the main source of income in the County. It accounts for seventy eight percent of the total household income followed by wage employment at ten percentage.

1.15.2 Self-employed

Rural and urban self employment contribute eight and four percent of the household income. The Mombasa-Nairobi highway has positively enhanced the income from trade. However, trade among other sources of income are limited which have led to overreliance on the poor performing agriculture. As a result the poverty rates in the county have risen.

1.15.3 Labour force

The county has a labour force of 471,451 persons which include 247321 females and 224129 males. This is about 51.1 percent of the total population. Most of the people in labour force are either unskilled or semiskilled. Unemployment levels

Due to the arid nature of the county, agriculture which is the main economic activity has been performing poorly. This situation has limited the sector's capacity to create much needed job opportunities.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water resources, quality and supply schemes

The county has two permanent rivers; Athi and Kibwezi. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes. Households with piped water are 12671 while 27752 households have access to potable water. There are 289 water pans and 159 surface dams.

The water demand in the county is 22,113m³/day and the developed sources have an average production of 13,607m³/day. There are two major rivers; Athi which is permanent and Thwake which is semi-permanent. Other big rivers include Kaiti, Muooni and Kikuu all of which are seasonal. There are 278 earth dams with a storage capacity of 3,265,543M³ while the sand dams are 118. There are four protected springs and 117 boreholes.

1.16.2 Water Supply schemes

There are 159 water supply schemes with a production capacity of 1360.7m³/hour. Households with piped water are 12671 while 27752 households have access to potable water while there are 289 water pans.

1.16.3 Water Sources (Distance to Nearest Water Points)

The average distance to nearest water source is eight Kilometres indicating that there is need for initiating more water projects. Athi River which is perennial passes through the county and can be used for development of major water supply schemes. Sand and earth dams are used in water harvesting. Due to perennial water shortages, the local community has picked up the practice of roof catchments and installation of and storage tanks to harvest rain water.

1.16.4 Sanitation

All the major towns lack sewerage facilities and the sanitation condition is worsened by water shortage. The local community has however embraced the use of toilets and currently about 80 per cent of the households have access pit latrines .

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

The health sector has played a major role in ensuring that most of the county's population can access affordable healthcare services. There is Makueni level five hospital, six level four hospitals at Kilungu, Makindu, Mbooni, Kibwezi, Mukaa and Nzau. The county also has 21 level three, 113 dispensaries and eleven private clinics in the county. Most of the public health institutions lack sufficient drugs, equipment, transport and health personnel.

The bed capacity in the county stands at 616 and doctor population ratio is 1:22,712 which is below the accepted standards. There are nine VCTs and 138 counsellors in the county which need to be increased to accommodate the population. The average household distance to health facility is six Kilometres which is way below the national recommended distance of four Kilometres.

1.17.2 Morbidity: Five Most Common Diseases in Order of Prevalence

The current average Morbidity rate in the county is 33.3 percent which higher than the national average of 24.7 percent. Malaria is the most common disease in the county with a prevalence rate of 51.1 percent followed by flu (12.7 percent) and stomach-ache (5 percent) Other common disease include upper and lower respiratory diseases (3.3 percent) and diarrhoea (2.5 percent).

1.17.3 Immunization Coverage

The immunization rate in the county is 62.26 per cent while contraceptive acceptance rate is 30.75 per cent.

1.17.4 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

The contraceptive acceptance rate in the county is 30.75 percent.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

The county has 1,510 Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres with a total enrolment of 41,820 composed of 21,922 boys and 19,898 girls. There is a high retention rate of 94.4 per cent and average of two years of attendance. There are 1315 teachers translating into a teacher pupil ratio is 1:25.

1.18.2 Primary Education

The county has 982 primary schools out of which 914 are government owned while 68 are private owned. The total enrolment is 269,752 pupils and 7,242 teachers which translate into a teacher pupil ratio of 1:37. The retention rate is 93 per cent. Onn average most of the pupils (70 per cent) cover a long distance of 5Km and more to the nearest school. The Gross Enrolment rate in primary school stands at 120 per cent meaning there are many children who are above age 6-13 age group who are in primary school.

1.18.3 Literacy

The illiteracy rate in the county is 22.41 per cent against the national level of 28.59 per cent. This shows that, the county is better off compared to the whole country.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

By the year 2012 there were 339 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 75,985 and a retention rate of 86 per cent. With a total of 2300 teachers, the county has a teacher pupil ratio of 1:33. The transition rate from primary to secondary school is 60 per cent while Gross Enrolment rate stands at 76. 6 per cent

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

The county has 12 tertiary institutions and two university satellite campuses. Shortage of University and National Polytechnics to accommodate the high numbers of students from secondary Schools, impacts negatively in career development.

CHAPTER TWO:

COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the county development analysis. The chapter provides the linkage of the County Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It also analyzes the major development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the county. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010.

2.1 CIDP Linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realisation of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science,

Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognisance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

The County Development Plans form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

2.2 CDP Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated

Development Plans to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The County Development Plan seeks to provide the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

2.3 Implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the county level

2.3.1 Overview

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to ‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

2.3.2 Status of the Implementation of MDGs at the county level

The following demonstrates the efforts that have been put in place to address the MDGs and the status of the MDGs in the county:

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Efforts have been put to increase agricultural productivity through various programmes in the county. The revival and expansion of extension services has facilitated the transfer of modern technologies in agriculture and livestock. The government has been issuing subsidized fertilizer through the agriculture department. This combined with the

stabilized prices of cereals through the National Cereals and Produce Boards (NCPBs) is meant to reduce the cost of production and increase returns for the farmers.

Other programmes in agriculture and livestock including Njaa Marufuku Kenya, Small Holder Marketing Programme (SHOMAP) and National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) which have been ongoing were designed to ensure that the county is food secure and that farmers get maximum returns from their farming enterprises. The Cash Transfer Programme (CTP) for the elderly, orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) and persons with severe disability has ensured that the vulnerable members of the society afford to meet basic needs and supplement the income they get from other sources.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

There has been some success in this sector following the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE). The net enrolment rate in primary school is 83 per cent. This however is lower compared to the national rate of 92.9 per cent. In order to achieve the county target of 90 per cent by 2015, there is need to expand the education infrastructure in primary schools. The completion rate however is impressive at 87.3 per cent compared to the national at 83.2 per cent.

At secondary school level, the transition rate from primary to secondary is 65 per cent. This matches closely with the national rate at 64.1 per cent. The waiving of tuition fees in public secondary schools, awarding of bursaries to the needy students through the constituency bursary fund and the improvement of infrastructure in secondary schools has greatly helped in increasing admissions to secondary schools.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women

Through the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) implemented at the county level through the Constituency Women Enterprise Schemes (C-WES), women have been able to access capital to engage in income generating activities. Over 268 women groups in the county have benefitted from the funds. The constitution 2010 has guaranteed women at least 30 per cent representation in all elected and public offices in the county. The women have also been represented in various forums and decision making through their respective organisations like the *Maendeleo ya Wanawake*.

The ministry of education has also introduced giving of free sanitary towels to girls in schools to prevent them from missing classes. The free primary education has also given equal opportunities to the boys and girls to access education. This goal is likely to be met as long as the supporting legal framework including the constitution 2010 and the affirmative action are observed.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

The county's under five years mortality rate is 51 per 1000 births. The county is doing better compared to the national rate of 74 deaths per 1000 births. The up scaling of

immunization which is at 86 per cent, expansion of rural health facilities and training of community health workers has increased access to health services thereby reducing the number of children who die before they reach their fifth birthday. The infant mortality rate is also lower at 42 per 1000 compared to the national at 52 per 1000 births.

Through the devolved funds like CDF and LATF, the number of health facilities in the county has increased in the last few years. The government has also over the years improved access to healthcare with free immunization and treatment for children under five years. The immunization coverage however needs to be increased to cover all the eligible children.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Through the expansion of rural health facilities, training of community health workers, the expansion of maternity units in various health facilities, the number of mothers delivering in health facilities has increased. The access to family planning services has also been improved. The contraceptive acceptance rate is 67 per cent; antenatal care is 73 per cent, while deliveries done in hospital are 66.2 per cent.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases,

The government has been promoting the use of condoms by making them accessible in most public places. This combined with the up-scaling of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), increasing the number of VCT centres, blood screening and availing of antiretroviral drugs in most health facilities has increased the capacity of the county to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. The HIV prevalence rate in the county is 4.6 per cent. HIV/AIDS being a crosscutting issue is being mainstreamed into all sectors' activities.

The county is not a malaria zone. Only 3.2 per cent of the children sleep under nets. The issuing of free mosquito nets to pregnant mothers has been introduced to curb any malaria infections.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

The conservation of environment in the county received a major boost through programmes like: the trees for jobs initiative, green schools and the rehabilitation of the Aberdares ranges where over three million trees have been planted over the last two years. Farmers are also being advised to adopt farm forestry through an agriculture policy that requires 10 per cent tree cover on the farms. The current forest cover in the county is 15.3 per cent. The ministry of environment through NEMA have been enforcing the Environment Management Coordination Act (EMCA) that requires environmental impact assessments to be done for all major development programmes.

2.4 Major Development Challenges

The County's development Programmes, over the years, have been thwarted by a number of problems and challenges as outlined below:

Population Growth

The 2012 projected population stand at 922, 183 persons and grows at an annual rate of 1.4 per cent. This population is expected to reach 961,739 and 989,048 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The County population is generally youthful with those aged below fifteen years accounting for 44 per cent of the total population. The number of persons below the age of 15 years stands at 403,381 persons. This is expected to rise to 420,683 and 432,630 persons for 2015 and 2017 respectively. This scenario will put a lot of constraints on social facilities for example pressure on school facilities both in primary and secondary levels. The need for arable land will increase clearance of vegetation and forests for human settlement and conflicts related to water sources may arise. There is need for creation of more employment opportunities in order to reduce unemployment levels in the county. The county should increase the capacity of learning institutions to cater for increase in the number of students and diversifying economic activities from mainstreaming of Agriculture.

High levels of Poverty

The County experiences high levels of poverty which currently stands at 64.3 per cent according to Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey(KIHBS) 2006 .The poor in the County are the people who earn less than 1\$ per day and have less access to basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health, water and education. About three-quarters of the people are poor and live below the poverty line. The majority of the poor are women, children and people living with disabilities. Poverty is most severe amongst the women due to, inequality, limited access to and ownership of land, lack of income generating opportunities, isolation in essential economic services and decision making. Poverty in the County has led to migration to the urban centres' by the youthful productive population. It has also led to high malnutrition levels, high dependency ratio and high school dropout rates. Poverty in the County is most severe in the dry areas of Kathonzweni, Mavindini, Kithuki, Kalawa, and Kitise. This situation has been aggravated by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, harsh climatic conditions and deteriorating agricultural production.

Inadequate Water supply

The county has 12,671 households with piped water while 27,752 households have access to potable water. Athi and Thwake rivers are the only permanent and semi-permanent rivers serving the entire community. These are supplemented by 68 shallow wells, 4 protected springs, 289 water pans 278 earth dams and 118 sand dams. The majority of the populations depend on surface and sub-surface dams for water, which

often do not hold sufficient water due to high evaporation rates during the dry seasons. The vast area of the county and the population is therefore inadequately supplied with water with the average distance from a water point high at 8kms. This has therefore led to severe water shortages for domestic, livestock, crop and industrial use. Being an ASAL region the county hardly receives sufficient rainfall. The ground water resources are low and saline because of the basement rock systems. . This has greatly affected agricultural and livestock production as most farmers are forced to depend on rain fed agricultural production. The County should therefore improve access to water through sinking of boreholes in order to reduce the distance from a water sources. This will allow the county's residents to devote time to other economic disciplines rather than wasting much time in search of the precious commodity.



Donkeys transporting water in Wote Town

Population Pressure on Arable Land

The majority of the people in the County depend on agriculture which contributes 78 per cent of all household income. Farm holdings range from small to large farms growing a variety of food crops, cash crops and livestock. Total acreage under food and cash crops is 65,453 and 23,356 Hectares with the average land size for both small scale and large scale farming standing at 3.44 Ha and 30.4Ha respectively. Over cultivation in productive areas has left land bare, exposing it to soil erosion. This has in turn greatly reduced the agricultural productivity for these areas in the County. Much pressure is being exerted on the high potential agricultural land due to increase in the population. The county therefore should develop land policies on land use and settlement in order to control settlement and land use.

Poor Roads conditions

The conditions of the roads in the County are poor and mainly consist of gravel and earth accounting for 555.2Kms and 2,194.6Kms respectively. This represents 86 per cent of

the total road network in the county. This shows a major gap in the road standards thus being a major sector that needs the attention of the county in terms of improving the existing roads to bitumen standards. These are often rendered impassable during rainy seasons and have affected agricultural production and marketing of produce. The poor roads also affect provision of services such as health, school inspection and security. Furthermore the poor roads have also led to increase in the cost of farm produce thus making them less competitive in the market. To improve on the road network the County will need to focus on grading the roads to all weather status .The county will also need to involve the communities in the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads especially those leading to rural markets and farms.

2.5 Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS

The Kenya HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS-2009) indicated that the HIV/AIDS incidence was 7.4 per cent of Kenyans aged 15-64 years as compared to 6.3 per cent in 2003. Women were more likely to be infected (8.4 per cent) than men (5.4 per cent). In particular, young women aged 15-24 years were four times more likely to be infected (5.6 per cent) than young men of the same age group (1.4 per cent).

Makueni County has registered a decline in HIV prevalence from a high of approximately 10.30 per cent in 2006 to a low of approximately four per cent in 2012. Cases related to HIV/Aids are still the leading killer among the productive segment (ages 15-45 years) majority of whom are women.

HIV and AIDs remain a big challenge due to its devastating effects .In Agriculture, where 70 per cent of the rural population derive their livelihood, the pandemic has reduced productivity through loss of manpower and productive time. Generally HIV and AIDS has affected all sectors of the economy in the county as a result of absenteeism, sick offs and deaths. The caring for the sick leaves less time for work while high costs of treatment means resources are diverted from productive use.

SWOT Analysis for HIV/Aids

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures in the County such as DTC, CACCs; Health facilities and trained staff; Integration of HIV/AIDS lessons in schools;	High levels of stigma; Illiteracy; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Inadequate data on PLWHAs & OVCs in the	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling; Abstinence and fight stigma; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plans (currently 2009/10-	Stigma towards usage of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Food shortage; Droughts; Epidemics; Rising poverty levels; Increased orphans;

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	County; Few Sub-ACUs implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS; Inadequate statistical data on the impact of HIV & AIDS on the Human Resource in the County ; High rate of Drug and substance abuse Presence of HIV and AIDS hot spots along Mombasa Road	2012/13); Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Home care Based programmes; Establish youth friendly testing centres /corner; Establishment a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs;	

Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed or determined roles and responsibilities of women and men. In order to make any meaningful improvement in terms of development, there is need to critically analyze the issue of discrimination by gender and put in place proper arrangements for ensuring both men and women play an important role in the development process in the County. The county has male to female sex ratio of 100:105 which shows that both male and female are fairly balanced. The County residents rely heavily on small-scale farming and livestock rearing for their livelihood. About 80 per cent of these activities are managed and carried out by women. Unfortunately the reason why rural based development activities have remained low is due to the position that women hold in the family set up and in the community. Although women provide labour and manage development activities, they do not have control of the productive assets such as land and capital. They are, therefore, constrained by lack of authority to control and make decision on the utilization of assets. In many cases property (land) is registered in the name of males, either husband or the first born son. This tradition locks out women from access to credit facilities due to lack of collateral. This has also tended to propagate poverty in the County especially among the female headed households. Though women have not been participating in development committees, the same is changing with the adoption of the constitution 2010.

In order to ensure adequate participation of both men and women there is need to establish credit facilities that are group based like group lending in order to acquire development loans. The recent introduction of the Equity bank and Kenya Women Finance Trust Fund in the County has provided the much needed move towards this direction. The K-REP has also opened more rural banks (Front office Savings Associations) in the County with women owning majority of the shares.

The Women Enterprise Fund which is basically a revolving fund aimed at availing capital for investment to women who are willing to do business will allow women to

engage actively in development initiatives in the County. This calls development of a policy that facilitates equal access to and control of resources for development especially land.

The other gender concern and challenge is the girl child. There is a tendency for the local community to give preferential treatment to their male children. The culture discriminates against a girl child whereby in most cases girls must perform household chores during late hours of the night while the boys are accorded all the time to study. Early marriages in the county have led to lower completion rates compared to the boys. This is a great disadvantage to the girl child and all efforts should be made to reverse the trend. Awareness *barazas* should be mounted to enlighten the community on this issue.

The government has also recently given directive regarding women employment where they are to get at least 30 per cent of the total vacancies in the public service and committees in the County as enshrined in the new constitution. These directives are all aimed at ensuring that women are actively involved in development matters in the County.

SWOT Analysis for Gender and Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of a Ministry of Sports and Youth; Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and County committees; Entrenched cultural practices.	Existence of Gender awareness based NGOs creating awareness on Gender and providing support programmes; Increasing enrolment of Girls in school.	Increase in poverty level.

Environmental Conservation and Management

There are eight EIAs that have been endorsed while seven environmental audits have been executed. Charcoal burning is one of the coping mechanisms to deal with poverty in the county. The unabated destruction of forests and sand harvesting from river beds have contributed to environmental degrading which has led to very serious adverse climatic changes. Pollution of water sources is the major causes of waterborne diseases and upper tract respiratory infections which have led to loss of lives. The incidence of these sicknesses and the heavy financial requirement to eradicate them, has adversely affected the economy of the County.

The government through NEMA has developed guidelines for use by all stakeholders in environmental management and conservation for example sand harvesting activities to ensure they are carried out in environmentally sustainable manner and the local people benefit economically. Furthermore, deforestation has given rise to human wildlife conflicts which are a times fatal. Human wildlife conflicts also results in destruction of farm lands denies residents livelihoods especially along Kyulu hills and Tsavo East national park.

SWOT Analysis for Environment Conservation and Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of law and regulations e.g. EMCA of 1999; Political goodwill; Cooperation from local leaders.	Non-adherence to existing laws; Inadequate personnel to enforce the laws; Poor management of natural resource due to illiteracy; Destruction of forests and catchments.	Programmes for rehabilitation of catchments and a forestation of degraded areas; Training opportunities for community environment committees.	Droughts; High Demand of charcoal and Sand in the county and outside.

People with disabilities

About 31.5 per cent of all persons in the county live with disabilities. The sights challenged are by far the most prevalent physical challenge faced by the county's residents. Physically challenged people have not been well represented in the decision-making process in the various spheres of socio-economic development. At household level, they are stigmatized and still viewed as a curse to the family. This severely limits their opportunity to develop skills for effective participation in development activities. Concerns of the physically challenged have not been adequately addressed nor taken into account when planning for the County. There is therefore need to institute measures to ensure equal participation of this group in the County's Development organs.

SWOT Analysis-Physically Challenged

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of CBOs; High level of awareness on social sector and development; Presence of donor programmes addressing handicapped issues; Presence of children's homes.	High dependence on donor assistance; High level of illiteracy; Retrogressive cultural practices; Insecurity; High incidence of poverty.	Women Enterprise Fund; Availability of devolved funds; Free primary education; Free day secondary education.	HIV/AIDs; Political instability; Drought; Famine.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) mainstreaming

Disaster is a serious disruption in the functioning of a society that results in wide spread human, social, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like floods and droughts through an ethic of prevention. Disasters often follow natural hazards. A disaster's severity depends on how much impact a hazard has on society and the environment. Disaster risk reduction includes focusing on disaster management, disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness and is also part of sustainable development. In order for development activities to be sustainable they must also reduce disaster risk. On the other hand, unsound development

policies will increase disaster risk and disaster losses. All the sub counties have disaster management committees in place and meet regularly to spearhead disaster preparedness. This has been done with the help of organizations such as the Kenya Red cross who provide disaster relief services and first aid trainings for volunteers throughout the county.

The major disasters that occur in the county are as follows in order of prevalence:

Possible Disaster/ Hazard	Trend/Pattern	Impact
Drought and famine	Annually especially in the lower areas of the county namely Kibwezi west, Kibwezi east and kathonzweni sub county in Makueni constituencies.	Loss of life and livelihoods Malnutrition among the under five. High dependency rates and high dropout rates.
Pollution (air and water)	Continuous e.g pollution of the Athi river by sewerage and fertilizers from the farms.	Loss of life Disease outbreaks Upper Track Respiratory Infections (UTRI)
Deforestation /clearing of vegetation cover	Daily e.g Kibwezi west, Kibwezi east constituencies mainly charcoal burning.	Environmental degradation Soil erosion Climate change
Accidents	Frequent along Mombasa road.	Loss of life Incapacitation
Human wildlife conflict	Frequent in Kibwezi west constituency along Tsavo east national park and Kyulu hills.	Loss of life and property
Disease epidemics	Unpredictable e.g cases of malaria outbreak and waterborne diseases.	Loss of life. Reallocation of resources.

SWOT Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Availability of disaster management committees in all sub counties. The disaster management committees are also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that all the sub counties have contingency plans; Public awareness and early warning systems; Community willingness to find ways of coping with disasters like drought e.g irrigation farming; Presence of MOSSPs, Provincial administration, active NGOs, drought	Poor disaster preparedness and response; Poor and weak coordination during disaster response; Inadequate data and information on disaster preparedness and management; Lack of trained personnel on disaster management; Inadequate or lack of funding for disaster mitigation and response; Poor road and communication infrastructure; Lack of technical capacity at the community level; Ignorance by community	External development partners ; Development partners and NGOs ready to train locals on disaster preparedness and response; Introduction of Decentralized system of governance, where contingency fund can be established; Establishment of a legal framework to guide and regulate disaster preparedness and response; Availability of best practices on disaster management from other countries like Japan and Israel;	Ignorance in adherence to available regulations e.g. EMCA; Climate change; High population which has put pressure on the scare resources available; Increasing human activities such as deforestation for settlement and farming; High Poverty levels which can lead to environmental degradation; Poor/ inaccurate weather forecasting; Lack of political goodwill; Bureaucracy of Government

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
management authority; Presence of strong institutions like KWS,KFS, NEMA, MET; Presence of trained health workers at grassroot level such CHEWS.	members and authorities;	Availability of modern ICT in disaster risk management; Incorporation of DRR concept in project planning and implementation.	procedures.

Youth and development

The youth form an important part in the economic and physical development and their population accounts for 26 per cent of the total population. The high youth population renders the available 12 youth development centres inadequate in the development of the skills in the county. The Government is however trying in reversing this shortage by reviving youth polytechnics in the county. The government has further introduced the Youth Enterprise fund to empower youth financially. This has however been hampered by failure of youth to join youth groups due to a negative perception about the fund majorly because of misinformation.

The county therefore needs to come up with programmes that tackle unemployment, drugs and substance abuse among the youth.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of ministry of youth and sports that deals with youth affairs; Political goodwill from the political class; A high youth population.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills; Drug and substance abuse; Rural urban migration.	Availability of willing NGO's that promote empowerment of youth financially; Increasing no of youth development centres through devolved funds; A high number of educated youth; Availability qualified technical staff to help youth; Improved ICT facilities	High levels of poverty; HIV/AIDS.

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Most parts of the county are well covered by mobile phone which stands at 85 per cent. There are 37 cyber cafes throughout the county situated mainly in market centres. The county has only 1 private courier service provider and 13 post offices. Information communication technology is yet to be fully exploited by the residents of the county despite the high potential of the county. With the emergence of internet as a major source

of information and marketing, the county needs to fully utilise ICT. The ministry of education has been on the forefront in the utilisation of ICT in training especially in secondary schools thereby improving its usage. The main users of ICT services are youth and the salaried workers who use the internet enabled phones and modems. The county needs to improve in ICT training in order to take advantage of the available opportunities especially with the construction of Konza Technology City which is built in the county. This will lead to both creation of jobs and creation of a pool of qualified IT specialists who will propel the county's economy.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Improved mobile phone network coverage; Ongoing fibre optic cable connection; Availability of low priced computers; Availability of technical personnel; Improved literacy levels.	Community's non-interest in ICT; High cost of purchasing and installation of IT equipment.	High number of qualified technical personnel; Large untapped market availability of credit for investment in the sector.	Insecurity; High poverty levels; Cyber crimes; Many Unapproved and illegal colleges;; Internet addiction especially the youth.

2.6 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

The matrix below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding national and county functions.

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/ county functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/ Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
Agriculture and rural development	Agriculture; Livestock development; Cooperative development and marketing; Land; Fisheries development; Forest; Wildlife.	Crop and animal husbandry; County abattoirs; Plant and animal disease control; Fisheries.	Low Agricultural and Livestock productivity	Inadequate extension services; Inaccessibility of farm inputs; Poor storage facilities; Low production; Low output prices; Unemployment; Inadequate access to credit.	To ensure food security for all; To reduce absolute poverty levels from 64.3% to less than 50%.	To increase employment in the agricultural sector from 382,773 persons to 420,000 by 2017; To increase the farm size under food crops from the current 161,738 acres to 250,000 acres by 2017. To increase acreage under cash	Strengthen extension services; Post harvest management ; Promotion of drought resistant crops; To intensify awareness on new farming technologies ; Improve agricultural produce prices; To improve credit provision

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
						crops from 57,714 acres to 100,000 acres by 2017; Promote agro-processing industries in at least 5 sub-counties.	and accessibility.
Health	Public health; Medical services	County health facilities and pharmacies; Promotion of primary healthcare; Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public; Veterinary services; Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal.	Poor Health standards	Lack of balanced diet; Inaccessibility to health facilities; Inadequate medical personnel; Inadequate supply of essential drugs; Unoperational health facilities; High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	To ensure high standards of health to over 75 % of the households by 2017; Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.	Improve immunization from the current coverage of 62.26% to 90% by 2017; To reduce the distance to the nearest health facility from the current 6 km to 3 km by the year 2017; To increase medical personnel in order to reduce doctor population ratio to 1:18,000 by 2017; To operationalize three health facilities per year in the county; Improve sensitization on HIV/AIDS; To increase sub-county hospitals from the current 6 hospitals to 9 hospitals.	To increase rural water supply; To increase capacity building on water use and management; To Operationalize health facilities; To increase supply of Medical equipments; To increase Health infrastructure; Increase awareness on positive behaviour change.
Energy, infrastructure and ICT	Local government; Roads; Energy; Public works; Information and communication	County roads; street lighting; public road transport	Low connectivity to electricity; Poor and inadequate road; Poor and inadequate	Poor maintenance of roads network; Poor coverage of electricity; Low levels of ICT usage	To ensure improved infrastructure	To increase the number of households with electricity connection from the	To improve the rural access road network; To increase rural electrification coverage;

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
	n.		ICT infrastructure	and investment.		current levels of 2000 to 8000 by the year 2017; To increase the number of kilometres with bitumen surface from the current 347.9kms to 1000 km by the year 2017; To increase mobile network coverage from the current 80% to at least 95% by the year 2017.	To improve conditions of gravel roads and all feeder roads in the county.
Environmental protection, water and housing	Environment and mineral resources; Housing; Water and sanitation.	Soil and water conservation ; Forestry; Water and sanitation services.	Environmental degradation	Poor water harvesting methods; High cost of piping; Inadequate water points; Poor farming practices; Deforestation; Sand harvesting; Overgrazing.	To increase the number of households with access to piped water; Reduce environmental degradation and improve environmental conservation	To increase number of households with piped water from 12,671 to 25,000 by 2017; To increase the number of shallow wells from 68 to 100 by the year 2017; To reduce distance from nearest water point from the current 8kms to 4kms by 2017; Increase area under farm forestry from 40km ² to 200km ² by 2017.	To promote rain water harvesting; To increase water distribution; To increase water points; To increase awareness on proper farming practices. To intensify reforestation campaigns; To implement sand harvesting national guidelines

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
Education	Education	Pre primary education; village polytechnics ; Homecraft centres; childcare facilities.	Low standards of education	Inadequate education facilities; Inadequate staff; Low transition rate.	To increase literacy levels in the county	To increase net enrolment rates from 45.5% to 70% by 2017; To increase transition rate from 83% to 95% by 2017; Increase school completion rates from 97.9% to 100% by 2017.	To increase Education infrastructure; To intensify human resource development .
General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs	Labor; Industrialization; Trade; Tourist.	Trade licenses; Cooperative societies; Market development; Local tourism; recreation facilities.	High unemployment; Lack of value addition on products; Expensive and inadequate credit; Poor market access; Untapped tourist sites.	Population Increase; Inadequate funds to put up agro-processing industries; Lack of funds for industrial development; High interest rate on loans; Inadequate markets access. Low tourist attraction centres and sites.	To improve employment levels.	Reduce unemployment rate by 5% by 2017; Establish Agro-processing Industries; Improve credit access by 20% by 2017. Improve cooperative societies performance; Promote tourism.	Establish small scale businesses create to employment opportunities; Establish agro-processing industries; Provision of affordable credit facilities; Capacity building of cooperatives ; Investment through PPP of tourist hotels.
Governance , Justice , Law and Order	Judiciary ; Governance.	Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities in governance; assisting communities develop the administrative capacity.	Low community participation in governance matters; Inadequate courts; Poor governance.	Lack of community involvement ; Inadequate fund.	To improve governance, justice law and order thorough; Construction and expansion of existing courts; Ensure community participation .	Expansion of existing courts; Establish mobile courts; Acquisition of Land; Construction of courts; Community capacity building.	Funds provision; Transport provision; Staff deployments .

MTEF sector	Sub sector	Link to national/county functions	Issues	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective/Targets	Potential strategic policy thrust
Public administration and International relations	Provincial Administration ; Immigration and Registration of persons; Devolution and Planning	Statistics, Security, land survey and mapping; Boundaries and fencing.	Insecurity ; Inadequate service provision; Delay in registration of births and deaths.	High poverty levels; high unemployment rates; low number of police posts; Few civil and registrar of persons offices.	Improve security and improve service delivery	Community policing; Increase security officers; Improve police housing; Constrict civil and registrar of persons office in every constituency.	Provision of funds; Deployment of more security staff.
Social protection , Culture and recreation	Gender, Children and Social Development; Special programmes; Culture.	Cultural activities and facilities; Children facilities.	Inadequate care and support for special groups; Inadequate disaster prevention and management; Lack cultural and library recreational centers	Cultural barriers; Inadequate institutions for special groups; Inadequate disaster prevention & preparedness; Lack of funds for construction of cultural and recreation centres.	Improve care and support for special groups through awareness on disaster prevention and management and Construction of cultural, recreational, libraries and resource centers in the county	Cover all needy households by the cash transfer programmes; Improve disaster prevention and management; Documentation and preservation of cultural heritage.	Upscale cash transfer programs; Establishment of a disaster management and prevention committee; promotion of positive culture and construction of recreation and cultural centre.

CHAPTER THREE:

**COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND
PROJECTS**

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations and other development consultations at the devolved levels. The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely, Agriculture and Rural Development; General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Health; Education; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; Public Administration and International Relations; and Social Protection Culture and Recreation.

For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated as well as the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: the ongoing projects and programmes (flagship and others), the stalled projects, outstanding projects and new projects [from the Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) county consultations]. Finally, strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are included. This information represents the views of a wide cross section of stakeholders. The county leadership is encouraged to initiate developments along these suggested programmes and projects in addition to others that they might find to be of equal importance in terms of impact.

3.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector has the following sub-sectors: Agriculture, Livestock and Veterinary services, Cooperative Development, Fisheries, Lands and Kenya Forest Service.

3.1.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision: An innovative, commercially-oriented and modern Agriculture and Rural Development sector.

Mission: To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

3.1.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will strive to improve agriculture and livestock production in order to reduce poverty among communities. The measures that will be employed to realize this objective include sustainable utilization of resources like land, with emphasis on conservation of forests and water catchments areas, as well as reducing soil erosion increasing land under farming.

The county will promote investment in the development of agro based industries like milk, meat, fruits processing and honey refining. This will increase employment and income generating activities. Growing of drought tolerant crops and rearing of animals will greatly reduce the county's food deficit. Advocating for efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers, and improving the governance of farmers cooperatives' will financially empower farmers and help them acquire better technology to boost their productivity.

Efforts will also be focused on maintenance, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the County's inhabitants.

The Cooperative and Marketing sub sector has been weak in the county mainly due to low produce from the agriculture and livestock such that of the 92 registered cooperative societies, only 42 are active while 20 are dormant. The county will double efforts to revitalize dormant and collapsed societies while at the same time strengthening their management & governance.

Stakeholders in livestock production in the county will have to focus on improved extension services, livestock research, appropriate technology transfer and improved animal husbandry practices. These will also be geared towards increasing productivity of the livestock sub sectors in order to meet the envisaged increase in local demand and export for the livestock and their products.

The ongoing land adjudication and registration process has to be accelerated to encourage investment and reduce conflicts. This will lead to efficient land adjudication process, solving land and boundary disputes, digitizing land records and issuing of title deeds.



Onion farming at Wote, done on irrigation

3.1.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Department of Agriculture	Provision of extension services to the farmers thus ensuring food self-sufficiency; Agricultural information management.
Private Sector, NGOS, CBOS and FBOS	Offer technical advice; Capacity building in participatory development; Financial support to development projects; Provision of extension services; Environmental conservation.
Veterinary Department.	Give support towards: Vaccination; Tick control and treatment; Provision of clinical services for animals and Artificial ; Artificial Insemination (AI).
Co-operative Department	Enforcement of the Co-operatives Society Act and promoting the growth and development of the co-operative sub-sector; Organization of farmers association to secure loans from the financial institutions.
Land Department	Registration of land adjudication sections and settlement schemes, issuance of title deeds and certificate of lease.
Research Institutions	Research on appropriate farming technologies; Research on viable crops and livestock breeds.
SACCOS, Micro-finance institutions, Banks	Provision of credit facilities to farmers for improving their inputs;
NEMA	Coordinate environment management issues; Promote the integration of environment concerns into development plans; Monitoring and evaluating activities that have an impact on the environment.

3.1.4 Projects/Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in

the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. Ongoing projects/programmes

a. Flagship projects

Name of project	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture subsector				
Low-cost fertilizer	National Cereals Board depots, Wote	To increase the agricultural productivity	8550 bag of DAP & 3500 bags of top dressing fertilizer annually	Provision of fertilizer to farmers at reduced cost.

b. Other Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Agriculture subsector				
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	County wide	Increase food security; Support nutritional interventions in schools; Strengthen and support private sector participation in food security initiatives.	Farmers groups; Public schools; Local CBOs.	Grant to farmers groups; Grant to school; Grant to CBOs.
KAPP	County wide	Support to extension system; Reform and farmers client empowerment;	Formation of Common interest groups (CIGs);	Promote pluralistic extension in agricultural related commercial enterprises; Promote value chain; CIG empowerment through extension grants.
Agribusiness promotion programme	County wide	To enhance the income agriculture	Disburse funds to all farmers	Disbursement of finance to the farmers through Equity Bank and Mukuyuni FSA
Agriculture sector development project	County wide	Improve of food security	Improve food security	Intensifying extension

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Crop production programme	County wide	Improve food security	Improve the production and increase acreage of crops	Provision of seedlings; Train on post harvest management, Increase acreage under the crops cultivation.
horticulture promotion programme	County wide	Improve the production of horticulture	Increase the horticultural production	Provision of high yielding varieties; Training farmers.
Integrated post harvest pest management programme	County wide	Reducing post harvest losses;	Reduce post harvest losses to 5%;	Campaign barazas/ demonstrations and field days; Pest and disease surveillance.
Makueni Agricultural Training Centre	Makueni Constituency	Construct a training centre in the county	A complete functional training centre	Construction of classrooms, administration and farm development
Promoting orphaned crops programme (Sorghum, Millet, P/Peas, C/Peas G/Grams, Ground nuts)etc	County wide	Increase acreage under suitable crop varieties	Increase current acreage from 22,889 to 30,000 HA; Construct 2 seed banks; Establish two processing plants.	Seed bulking; Seed banking; Capacity building on recipe development and utilization; Training;
Livestock Production				
Promotion of Livestock enterprises through extension provision and support to small scale producers.	County wide.	Increases livestock productivity and access to markets	To reach 60% of Livestock farmers;	Farm advisory services; Linking to markets; Linking to credit facilities.
Hides and skins improvement	County wide	To improve the quality of hides and skin	To train 200 flayers per year;	Supervision of flaying and training on quality hides and skin production
Cooperative development				
Co-operative mobilization and management Programme	County wide	To offer better services to ensure sustainability of co-operative societies	To sensitize at least 50% of the community members to join co-operative societies	Train management committee members and staff on sound co-operative management
Veterinary Services				
Implementation of Artificial Insemination schemes Programmes	County wide	Improve the quality of cattle	To upgrade livestock by inseminating at least 2000 cattle per year	Purchase AI equipment Train inseminators

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Disease control, vector control and vaccination programmes	County wide	Reduce losses due to livestock diseases	Reduce disease outbreaks and quarantine impositions by 50%; Reduce tick-borne diseases by 50% by the end of the plan period.	Organize and carry out vaccinations; Train on proper dip management.
Rabies control programme.	County wide	Protect the domestic pets against rabies	Vaccinate at least 15,000 dogs and cats per year;	Vaccinate all dogs and cats against rabies
Foot and mouth control.	County wide	Protect the domestic animals against Foot and mouth;	Vaccinate animals regularly	Vaccination
Kenya Forest Services				
Reforestation Programme	County wide	To increase forest cover	Conserve water catchment areas	Planting of trees; Seedling distribution
Water catchments protection project;	County wide	To improve the conditions of the water catchments area.	Rehabilitate degraded water catchments areas	Plant trees; Carry out rehabilitation programmes degraded areas
Fisheries				
Promotion of Fish farming	County wide	Increase fish production	1300 fish ponds	Construction and equipping of fish ponds; Rehabilitation of dams.

ii. Stalled Projects

There are no stalled projects in the agriculture sub-sector. This is mainly because most of the projects have been ongoing on routine basis.

iii. Outstanding/ non-funded project proposals

In the county all the newly proposed projects were implemented either to completion or currently on-going as outlined in the other projects matrix above.

iv. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Employment Creation	Low investment in:- Agro processing factories	Establishment of processing plants;	Packaging and branding of products	Number of Agro processing industries	Improved agricultural production and value addition	20M	100M
	Land tenure systems leading to low economic activities	Fast track land adjudication; Increase title deeds issuance to land owners.	Issuance of title deeds	Number of people issued with title deeds; No of land adjudication cases.	Increased number of title deed holders; Increased adjudicated cases.	5M	20M
Poverty reduction and inequality	Unemployment (Both formal and informal)	Increased employment opportunities through value addition industries; Vocational training entrepreneur skills	Packaging and branding of products	Number employment opportunities created	Increased market value of products	20M	100M
	Low Agricultural Productivity	Growing of drought resistance crops; Capacity building on post harvest management.	Introduction of high breed drought resistance crops from KARI	Kgs of food produced; Quantity of cereals dried; Number of storage facilities established	Increased production of drought resistant crops	12M	50M

3.1.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

In order to address the issues identified above the following strategies will be employed: enhance and ensure credit access by both women and youth by utilizing the youth and women fund; train farmers on environmental conservation and appropriate farming methods; empower women and youth through training on income generating activities as a means of enhancing employment creation.

Agro-forestry will be adopted as an additional means of protecting the environment to reduce dependency on the existing forest cover. River bank conservation will be done by farmers in addition to environmental impact assessment for projects being implemented. HIV mitigation will be conducted with much emphasis of behavioural changes. Improved nutrition will be provided for people living with HIV/AIDS.

3.2 Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

The sub-sectors in the sector include: Roads, Transport, Energy, Public Works, Information & Communications, and Research Development.

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A World class provider of cost-effective physical and ICT infrastructure facilities and services

Mission

To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county in collaboration with Machakos and Kajiado counties will ensure that appropriate planning is done for the 10KM radius of Konza Techno city. This will involve control of structures being developed in this area by the three counties in whose jurisdiction they fall under. The county will ensure constant water supply from the construction of Thwake multipurpose dam.

Provision of well maintained physical infrastructure is paramount to achieve economic growth, employment generation and poverty reduction. Road network will be maintained to reduce transportation costs, particularly in the agricultural sector through faster delivery of inputs to the farms and the produce to the markets.

The county will ensure reliable Extension services are accessible at low cost. Extension officers will be provided with adequate logistical support.

Electricity supply will be increased to encourage the setting up of processing & light industries. This will stimulate economic activities in *jua kali* sector and value addition hence creating employment opportunities.

The flow of information between policy makers and the public will be improved. Information is also a useful tool to fight social injustices and encourages debate on important issues and promotes diverse views. Internet access will be improved so that more people can access necessary information.

3.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stake holder	Role.
GOK/ Roads and Public works	Provision of funds for maintenance of roads; Source funds from donors for road works; Maintenance of classified roads to all weather roads; Ensure that construction works in the sub county are of good quality, provide plans and supervision for public projects.
County Government	Maintenance of infrastructure Formulation of necessary laws for sustainable and save use of the facilities.
local community	Provision of required labour in the project areas; Provision of security to road furniture by avoiding vandalism.
NEMA	Environmental Management Issues.

Stake holder	Role.
KPLC	Supply and maintenance of electricity supply
KONZA city Board	Ensure construction and operationalization of KonzaTechno city

3.2.4 Projects and Programme

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. On- going Project/Programmes:

a. Flagship projects

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Konza Techno City	Malili, Mukaa Sub-County, Makueni County	Establishment of an ICT Park to spur growth of Business Process Outsourcing	200,00 jobs by 2016; One innovation research hub; one university; Hotel facilities, Social centers; Office park by 2016.	Building of an ICT park that includes; research centre, Universities, Hotel facilities, Social centers, technology centre among many others.
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Public Projects	County wide	Improve accessibility and create youth employment	Construct access roads manually	Manual shaping of roads

Other projects

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Infrastructure				
Kwa Matungu-Kangondi-Kathonzwi	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	19.8Km	Grading works, Culvert installation & cleaning & bush clearing
Kwa Mumbekikumini-Masumba		To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	18.6 Km	Grading works, Culvert installation & cleaning & bush clearing
Kwa Maleu-Kithumani-Mbenuu-Kwakotoe-Kwa Somba	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	26.14 Km	Grading works, Culvert cleaning, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Nziu-Malivani-Kivandini	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance	12.19 Km	Gabion installation, grading works

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		communication & transportation		culvert cleaning & bush clearing
DB Machakos- Kalawa-Thwake- Wote	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	13.91 Km	Grading works, drift construction, bush clearing and culvert cleaning
Mukameni - Yinthungu - Yikithuki	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas	10.2Km	Bush clearing, culvert installation & grading works
Kwa Mutula - Mbeletu - Kawaa	Matiliku, Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	7.8 Km	Bush clearing, drift construction, manual reshaping & Dozer hours.
Kivandini - Mkn Girls - Kwa Kitongoi	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas	2.3 Km	Grading works and riding surface construction
Yemulwa - Iiani - Yekanga- Kanzokeani	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	31 Km	Grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing & Gabion installation
Kiteei - Kitise - Athiani	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas	26 Km	Land compensation
Kiteei - Kitise - Maweli - Athiani	Makueni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	27 Km	Grading works, Gabion installation, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Katuaa-Nunguni- Kikoko-Sultan Hamud	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	29 Km	Grading works
Kaiti-Kyuasini- Kyambeke	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	19.63 Km	Culvert cleaning,bush clearing, manual reshaping & gravel patching
Kikoko-Kalongo- Kyuasini	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	12.39 Km	Culvert cleaning & manual reshaping
Kyambeke- Kalamba/Matiliku- Kikumini-Makutano	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	6.83 Km	Culvert cleaning,bush clearing, manual reshaping
Watuka - Mituvu - Kako	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, light grading & bush clearing
Mwanyani - Kithangathini - Kisyani	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mang'ala - Kasunguni - Kavandini	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	8 Km	Culvert cleaning, bush clearing, manual reshaping
Mwaani - Matwiku – Mumela	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	8 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works
Kivani - Nunguni	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	12 Km	Gabion works
Okia - Muinga - Matindini	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	8 Km	Earthworks, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Kalongo - Nyaani Market	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	12 Km	Bush clearing, manual reshaping & Concrete works
Kilala - Nziu	Kaiti Constituency	To open rural areas	4.2 Km	Gabion installations & manual reshaping
Tawa-Nduluku	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	16.04 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts cleaning
Kwa Mutisya- Kalawani-Kikima- Makutano	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	37.96 Km	Drift construction, Grading works, gravel patching & culvert cleaning
KwaMutisya-Kali- Kikima	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	12.19 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning
Kikima-Kithungo- Ngoluni	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	27.71 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & culverts installation
DB Machakos- Kalawa-Thwake- Wote	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15.76 Km	Light grading & bush clearing
Ngoluni - Kalawa - DB Machakos	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	19.6 Km	Grading works, bush clearing & culvert cleaning
Watuka - Uviluni – Kako	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15 Km	Light grading & bush clearing

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Utangwa -Kitundu	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	6 Km	Culvert installation & manual reshaping
Kikima - Kyuu - Mbuani	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9.2 Km	Manual reshaping & culvert cleaning
Kalawa - Kathiani - Syongungi	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	20 Km	Drift construction
Kwa Kiliu - Miangeni	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	5 Km	Gravel patching, grading works & manual reshaping & bush clearing
Kilyungi - Katunyoni - Kitonyoni - Kali	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15 Km	Manual reshaping , bush cleaning & Dozer hours
Kwa Katithi - Kiteta Girls Sec. Sch. - DB Mks	Mbooni Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	12 Km	Gravel patching, Culvert installation, manual reshaping & bush clearing
Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	26.25 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning & Dozer hours
Salama-Nunguni	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	16.81 Km	Gabion installation, Concrete works, pothole patching,
Kilome-Upete-Kasikeu	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	15.21 Km	Grading works, culvert cleaning, bush clearing & manual reshaping
Kiongwani-Kima	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas	6.35 Km	Grading works, gravel pathing & culvert clearing
Kiongwani-Kayata-Masokani-Mbyani	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	17.23 Km	Gabion installation, manual reshaping, grading works & culvert cleaning
Mukaa - Upete	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas	5 Km	Headwall construction, manual reshaping, bush

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				clearing & gabion installation
A109 (Kalimbini Road) - Kawese	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas	5.3 Km	Gravel patching, bush clearing, & grading works
Kandolo - Yale - Ndiki	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	9 Km	Gravel patching, grading works, culvert installation, bush clearing
Ngokomi - Kima	Kilome Constituency	To open rural areas	5 Km	Gravel pathing & manual reshaping
Utu - Kambu	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	18.83 Km	Drift construction
Kiboko - Kwa Nthenge	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas and enhance communication & transportation	8.5 Km	Graveling works
Kisingo - Miangene - Kambo - Athiani	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	20 Km	Grading works, culvert installation & Earthworks
Nthia - Kavatini - Yimwaa	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	6.5 Km	Drift construction
Kwa Otieno - Silanga Pri. Sch. - Ngai Ndethya River	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	4 Km	Drift construction
Kalii Pri. Sch. - Kalawa Mkt - Kalii Mkt	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	9 Km	Culvert installation
Kwa Kilai - Nthongoni - Tunguni	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	8.6 Km	Drift construction
Ngomano - Kalulu(Jct. A109) - Utithi	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	8 Km	Drift construction
Mbui Nzau Railway Station - Mbui Nzau Hill	Kibwezi Constituency	To open rural areas	4 Km	Drift construction
Kikoko-Kalongo- Kyuasini	Kaiti	To open rural areas	12.39 Km	Gravel patching
Makindu - Wote	Kibwezi	To open rural areas	26.77 Km	Bumps & Retention wall constructions
Kavumbu - Kitise - Kiangini	Makueni	To open rural areas	75.96 Km	Pothole patching
Kavingo-Kako-Wote	Mbooni	To open rural areas	4.03 Km	Drift construction
Utu - Kambu	Kibwezi	To open rural areas	18.83 Km	Speed bump construction
Machinery - Kikunduku	Kibwezi	To open rural areas	11.57 Km	Speed bump construction

Project Name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kasikeu - Barazani - Manooni	Makueni	To open rural areas	15 Km	Drift construction
Kwa Ndolo - Lumu - Mutweambo	Kilome	To open rural areas	8 Km	Drift construction
Ngokomi - Kima	Kilome	To open rural areas	5 Km	Drift construction
Ngwata Mkt - Kambu River - Kikwasuni	Kibwezi	To open rural areas	5.5 Km	Drift construction
R15Nthongoni Mkt - Mitasyaano Pri. Shool	Kibwezi	To open rural areas	3.7 Km	Bush clearing, Grading works & Earthworks
Energy				
Rural Electrification	County wide	To increase electricity coverage to households	To put electricity in all trading centres; To put electricity in 1000 homes per year	Surveys; connection;
Public works				
Kilala footbridge	Kilala, Constituency	kiaiti To facilitate communication between Kilala and Kalamba location over Kaiti river	A complete footbridge	Construction of a footbridge.
Sub-county works office	Mukaa, Constituency	Kilome Improve service delivery to community	A complete works office	Construction of office
Refurbishment of county works office	Makueni Constituency	Improve service delivery to community	A refurbished office	Refurbishment of office

Stalled Projects/programmes

Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Civil servants residential houses	Wote, Makueni Sub- county	Construction of 192 units type D houses and 10 units type C houses	Insufficient funding; Litigations.

Outstanding Projects/non-funded project proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ukia –Emali Road	Kaiti Constituency	To improve the surface of the road.	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	.Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage.
Katwozweni-Mii-Masumba- Simba Road E1815/E705 40 KM	Makueni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Kwa Philip-Kilili-Matiliku 24km E705/E753	Makueni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage.
Kikumuni-Mvindini-Kanzokea-Kitise-Kiangini E1813/E7008 56 km	Makueni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road	Construct the roads to Bitumen standards	Survey; Bush clearing; Earth works drainage.
Construction of Sultan Hamud-Kasikeu –Upete-Kilome road	Kaiti, Makueni,	To improve the surface of the road	To Construct 30km of the road to Bitumen standards by 2012	Survey and design, Bush clearing, earth works, drainage structures and surface dressing
Sultan Hamud-Kikoko-Nunguni-Katuaa D515 58 KM	Kaiti Constituency	To improve the surface of the road	Construct 58km of the road to Bitumen standards by 2012	Survey and design, Bush clearing, earth works, drainage structures and surface dressing
Construction of the Kikima-Kwa Mutisya-Kimutwa Road E477/D516	Mbooni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road.	To construct the road to Bitumen standards	Survey Bush clearing, earth works drainage structures, surface dressing.
Construction of the Kikima-Kithungo-Ngoluni – Kalawa Road E478	Mbooni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road.	To construct the road to Bitumen standards.	Survey Bush clearing, earth works drainage structures, surface dressing.
Construction of the Kalawani –Kwa Mutisya – Kimutwa Road D516	Mbooni Constituency	To improve the surface of the road.	To construct the road to Bitumen standards.	Survey Bush clearing earth works drainage structures surface dressing.

New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
		Energy	Lack of investment on solar /wind energy; Lack of skilled personnel on the solar energy; Financial constraints.				

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term

3.2.5 Strategies to Mainstream MDGs and Cross-cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is proper/adequate access to markets, social amenities such as health and education. The sector also provides employment to the youth's Projects undertaken will be required to have an EA to protect the environment. The use of energy saving *jikos* have been encouraged for use at the households and institutions especially in schools in order to reduce the use of wood fuel as part of environment conservation. Further awareness will be intensified on the use of renewable sources of energy. Youth and women have been and will continue to be involved in projects implementation especially roads construction, some of which will be labour intensive like the KKV model.

3.3 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

This sector at the County level covers sub- sectors such as Trade, Tourism and industrialization.

3.3.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development

Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrialising economy

3.3.2 County Response to Vision and Mission

The measures that will be employed to realize this objective will be geared towards increasing economic activities. This can be done through value addition of agricultural products, enhance rural finance credit systems to farmers & entrepreneurs and improvement in public sector service delivery. Emphasis will be put on conservation of forests, development of agro based industries like milk, meat, and honey to increase

employment and income generating activities; promotion of efficient rural finance and credit supply system for small scale farmers and improvement of the governance.

Security will be enhanced, improvement and expansion of the infrastructure that is essential for the sector to thrive. All these efforts will contribute greatly to the uplifting of the socio-economic status of the County's inhabitants.

The importance of the sector is demonstrated by the fact that it interacts with the rest of the rural economy to create on-farm and off-farm employment, trading, processing and marketing of food and agro-based industries. If the people of the County can break the famine cycle which has been persistent, there will be direct effect on food security.

3.3.3 Roles of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
private sector	Provide necessary investments
Tourists	Major clients in the tourism industry
Jua kali	Setting up of light industries and value addition
Universities and Research Institutions	Research and development
GoK	Provide funding; legal framework; technical assistance
Development Partners	Funding

3.3.4 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. Ongoing projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects in the county which falls under this sector.

b. Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training of entrepreneurs	County wide	To provide business management skills to enterprises within the County.	Micro enterprises within the County	Training on business management.
Construction of Wote Honey refinery	Wote, Makueni Constituency	To process and add value to honey in the County.	Construct the refinery	Construction of honey refinery and installation of processing machines.
Construction of a fruit processing plant in Wote Town	Wote, Makueni Constituency	To process and add value to fruits in the County.	Construct a fruit processing plant	Construction of a fruit processing plant.
Construction of Kikima market	Kikima, Mbooni Constituency	To provide a secure marketing area	Construct a market	Construction of market, 95% complete
Fencing at Emali Juakali Site-Location-Emali Division-Mulala Constituency-Makueni	Emali, Kibwezi West Constituency	to secure the juakali site	A complete perimeter wall and steel gate	construction of a perimeter wall and steel gate

Stalled projects/programmes

There are no stalled projects in the county. This may be attributed to the fact that very few projects being proposed and implemented in this sector.

ii. Outstanding Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Fruit Processing Plant	Mbooni Constituency	Value addition of fruits	Factory in place and operational	Construction of a fruit processing and packaging industry

iii. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Employment Creation Especially For The Youth	Low investment in:-Agro processing factories	Establishment of processing plants;	Packaging and branding of products	Number of Agro processing industries;	Increased value of fruit products	20M	50M

3.3.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

Traders and their customers will be targeted on HIV/AIDS sensitization especially for the most at risks (MARs) groups along the Nairobi-Mombasa highway. VCT centres will

also be set up in the towns in the county and moonlight ones at Emali, Makindu, Sultan Hamud and Kibwezi to cater for the MARs group.

Women and youth will be encouraged to take up economic activities by utilizing the Women and Youth Enterprise Development Funds. Moreover investor friendly credit schemes that ensure that the target group benefit from available credit will be encouraged to open up branches at the County.

Capacity building to the community especially the youth on small and medium scale entrepreneurship to enhance their skills will be intensified.

3.4 Health

The health sector aim is to create an enabling environment for the provision of sustainable, quality health care that is affordable and accessible to the residents. The Health sector will involve all stake-holders in promoting and providing curative and preventive health care in the County.

3.4.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

3.4.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The Health sector has a major responsibility in ensuring the health condition of all residents and the working environment by putting in place an effective public health strategy. The county will ensure the health needs of the children who make up the labour force are observed.

The county will intensify activities aimed at preventing, controlling and eradicating preventable diseases such as malaria, cholera, typhoid and other preventive diseases. This will be done by increasing community health education and providing adequate and effective diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative health services in the County.

To combat HIV/AIDS scourge which claimed the very able, experienced, and reproductive members of the society, the County will put in place AIDS Control Committees from the community to county level which will co ordinate prevention and control efforts by all stake holders.

3.4.3 Role of Stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop upgrade and rehabilitate medical infrastructure; Provide essential equipment.
Community	Participate in preventive medical activities and programs and cost share in curative medical services.
FBOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of medical services.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to medical services in line with Supplementing government efforts in provision health policies

3.4.4 Projects and Programme

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of Rural Health Facilities to offer Integrated and Comprehensive Healthcare	One per constituency	Increase number of health facilities providing integrated health service.	One health model centre per constituency. Recruitment 20 nurses per constituency	Construction of health centres and recruitment of nurses.

Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Reproductive Health Care Programme	County wide	reduce maternal mortality rate and increase family planning	Improve services provision to reproductive group To raise contraceptive acceptance by 15%.	Provide adequate coverage of immunizable diseases in the County ; Awareness campaign; Provision of family planning drugs
HIV/Aids Awareness Programme	County wide	to reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence in the county	Reduce HIV/Aids prevalence from than 2 % in 2017	Health education; sacling up VCT ; Counselling; Condom promotion and home; based care.
Child immunization programme	County wide	reduce child mortality rate	Increase immunization	Provide immunization services across the

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
			coverage to 90% by 2015	County.
Kikima level 4 hospital	Kikima Mbooni constituency	Improve provision of health services	Completion of an X-ray block A complete mortuary	Construction and equipping of X-ray block which is about 97% complete. Mortuary construction currently at 40%.
Roofing of Makueni Hospital	Makueni constituency	Provide adequate shelter and collection of clean water	A complete roof and water harvesting	Removal of asbestos and replacing them with Iron Sheets
Construction and equip Mavivye Model Health Centre Staff houses	Kilome Constituency	Improve access to health care	A fully operational hospital	Construction and equipping the centre including water provision.

Stalled Projects

Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for stalling
Kilungu mortuaries	Nunguni, Kilungu Sub-county	A mortuary which was constructed through CDF but not equipped	Lack of funds to purchase the cooling systems
Mukuyuni mortuaries	Mukuyuni, Makueni Sub-County	A mortuary which was constructed through CDF but not equipped	Lack of funds to purchase the cooling systems
Mumo health centre	Mbuvo, Makueni Constituency	The facility is not operating despite being complete	Disputes in the running of the facility

Outstanding projects/programmes

There are no outstanding projects in the county in this sector.

New projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Poverty reduction and inequality	High prevalence of HIV/AIDS	Awareness creation	Economic empowerment.	No. of VCT centers; Prevalence rate; No. of PLWH engaged in economic activities.	Increased VCT centres and number of persons tested for HV/AIDS	5M	40m
Development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality health	Inadequate health facilities and equipment; Inadequate human resource.	Increased supply of health equipment by the government; Rehabilitation of dilapidated	Construction of new health facilities	No. of health facilities equipments supplied; No. of staff employed to the required standard; No. of health	Rehabilitated health facilities; equipped health facilities.	40M	200M

Key Area	Priority	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
			Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
		health centers and dispensaries; Employment of more staff and capacity building.		facilities built/rehabilitated				

3.4.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The health sector is involved in providing drugs and other health services in times of disaster such as drought and floods. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority groups are involved in the County Health Stakeholders Forum that takes care of the interests of all groups.

Focus will be given to maternal health, immunization and malaria and other diseases in order to reduce the incidences with emphasis on preventive measures like use of treated nets. Behaviour change has remained a major challenge, VCTs will be set up and sensitization enhanced. The waste from health institutions will be done in an environmental friendly manner by use of incinerators, therefore measures will be put in place to ensure all the facilities have established incinerators.

3.5 Education

The sector comprises of the following subsectors: Education; Higher Education, Science and Technology; and Teachers Service Commission.

Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process

3.5.1 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

This sector will improve on the services offered through maintenance and expansion of existing education facilities and investing in new facilities. In particular, efforts will be made to ensure that, the quality of the free education offered in public primary schools

and secondary schools is of high quality. This will be achieved through the provision of adequate teachers, learning materials and physical facilities.

The effectiveness with which investment opportunities are identified and level of business acumen to maximize returns increases with the level of education. The education sector therefore plays a very significant role in economic growth and poverty reduction by improving on human potential to maximize returns from the economic activities being undertaken. Through this sector many institutions have been put in place to develop the human resource base in the County.

3.5.2 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	Policy formulation; Provision of trained personnel; Provision of support to the needy students in terms of bursary allocation; Research on education development; Support for physical facility development
CDF	Provision of bursaries to needy students; Building of education facilities such as classrooms laboratories
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector	Supplementing government efforts

3.5.3 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

(A) Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction and Equipping of Secondary Schools, expansion and Rehabilitation of Existing Schools.	County wide	Improve access to secondary school education	Setting up secondary schools in the county	Construction of new secondary schools and expanding secondary school

(B) other projects

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Free Primary and Secondary education Programme County wide	County wide	To increase literacy levels in the County	. To ensure every school going child get access to basic education	Funding of main education costs such as tuition and textbooks
Bursary scheme County wide	Countywide	To reduce dropout rate by providing bursaries to the needy children from poor families.	To reduce the dropout rates by 2% in 2015	sourcing for funds and fair distribution to the beneficiaries
School Electrification Programme.	Countywide	To have better lighting to schools.	Connect power to 70% of schools along power grids by 2017	surveying; Connection.
Construction of science laboratories in various schools	Countywide	Enhance the practical teaching of science subjects	Complete construction and equipping the laboratories by 2017	Construction; Completion; Equipping the laboratories; Renovations.
Construction of Dormitories in secondary schools	Countywide	Provide adequate and modern accommodation facilities in our schools	Complete construction and expansion of the dormitories	Construction; Completion; Equipping and expansion; Renovations.
Construction of classrooms in both secondary and primary schools	Countywide	Increase enrolment rates to enhance access on primary and secondary education	Complete construction, expansion and renovation of the classrooms.	Construction of classrooms; Renovating of dilapidated classrooms.
Construction of the libraries	Countywide	Provide library services within the school and promote students reading habit	Complete construction and furnishing the library	Construction; Completion; Furnishing.
Construction of education offices at Mbooni west sub-county	Mbooni West	Improve provision of services	A complete administration block for education	Construction of building- currently at 40%
Three classrooms at Nzui Secondary School	Makueni Constituency	Increase learning capacity.	3 complete classrooms	Construction of classrooms

(C) Stalled projects/programmes

There are no stalled projects under in the education sector. Most of the schools projects have been funded through CDF and they are normally done in phases.

(D) Outstanding Project Proposals

There are no outstanding projects in the education sector. Projects which were proposed in the previous plan period under this sector were implemented.

(E) New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Employment Creation Especially For The Youth	Low literacy levels	Increase Enrolment to schools; Revival of Adult education;	Establishment of schools for special needs	Percentage increase in school enrolment rates; Number of active adult centers.	High number of pupils in primary school and students in adults education.	500m	1b
Poverty reduction and inequality	Low access to education	Increase the number of teachers;	Increase the number of schools	Rate of school enrolment; The teacher pupil ratio.	Increased number of teachers; Increased number of schools.	40m	200
Poverty reduction and inequality	Unemployment (Both formal and informal)	Vocational training entrepreneur skills;	Setting up technical colleges	Number of students trained in the technical institutes	Number employment opportunities created	20m	100m
Education	Under staffing; Inadequate facilities, labs and equipments; Inadequate tertiary institution.	Employ qualified teachers; Provision of adequate facilities and equipment;	Establishment of post-secondary institutions.	Number of staff employed; Number of equipment supplied and constructed; Number of post-secondary institution established.	Improved teacher pupil ration; Increased number of persons with post-secondary education; Increased number of institutions.	40m	400m

3.5.4 Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in the sector

The education sector will mainstream cross cutting issues by educating the community. It has also incorporated gender, HIV/AIDS and environmental issues. It will continue to enhance enrolment of the girl child through the free primary and secondary school education. The sector will also continue supporting schools for the children with disabilities with infrastructure, material and staffing. This sector directly deals with the youth and the proposed projects are aimed at empowering the youth and hence enhancing their skills. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities, minority groups will be involved in the County Education Stakeholders Forum.

3.6 Public Administration and International Relations

The sector is comprised of subsectors/Ministries and autonomous Government agencies. These are State House; the Presidency and Cabinet Affairs Office; Finance; Foreign Affairs; Devolution and Planning; Public Service Human Resource Management and Public Service Commission. Also in the sector are; Office of the Controller of Budget, Kenya National Audit Office, Salaries and Remuneration Commission and Commission on Revenue Allocation, Directorate of e-Government, KIPPRA, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenya National Assembly.

3.6.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission

To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery

3.6.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The sector aims at providing strategic policy and leadership direction for national development; promoting Kenya's national interests internationally. The county will ensure continuous recruitment, development and retention of appropriate human resource and application of best practices in the management of the Public Service for improved public service delivery. It will also facilitate the transition from central government to devolved one and implementation of the Constitution; strengthen public policy formulation, planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; promoting macroeconomic stability, sound management of public finances and assets.

This sector will ensure that, planning of development activities in the County is done prudently through laid down institutions. The sector also offers monitoring and evaluation services to the other sectors of the economy thus ensuring that the various projects going on in the County are on track and their impact correctly captured.

3.6.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stake holder	Role.
National Government	Formulation of policies; Financial support for development projects and administration of services; .Provision of manpower; Leadership in policy dissemination and implementation.
Community members	Participate in the implementation of policies such as community policing; feedback on the effectiveness of policies.

Stake holder	Role.
County Government	Formulation and implementation of county laws; Financial support for development of facilities and administration of services; Provision of manpower; Implementation of policies.

3.6.4 Project and Programme

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. On-going Projects/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

There are no flagship projects under this sector in the county

b. Other projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County Development Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation	County wide	To avoid duplication and overlaps and thereby ensure resources are utilized efficiently; To track progress of programmes and provide feedback	Convening of 4 Development Committees meetings every year; Preparation of Monitoring and Evaluation reports every year.	Regular development meetings; Building capacity of communities in aspects concerning implementation of development projects including planning, development and management with a view to ensuring sustainability; Provision of guidance on proposal development; Regular field visits for backstopping and M&E activities.

ii. Stalled projects

Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reason for stalling
County headquarters internet connection	Wote, Makueni Sub-county	Connection of internet to all offices at the headquarters	Inadequate funding

iii. Outstanding project proposals

In this sector there are no outstanding projects that were proposed in the previous plan period.

New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Kenya Vision 2030 Awareness	Not all people within the county are aware of the Vision 2030 and the key flagship projects.	Sensitization of the individuals on the key projects	Increased sensitization and exchange programmes	Number of forums conducted	Increased awareness – creation campaigns and forums	2m	10m

3.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues in the Sector

To ensure there is sustainable participatory process women and youth will be fully represented in development committees. Further all the projects will be subjected to environmental impact assessment and audit. Youth empowerment centre will comprise of a computerized library, social hall and a playground and will provide reading materials to the youth concerning HIV/AIDS, drug abuse.

3.7 Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The sector comprise of the following sub-sectors; National Heritage and Culture; Gender, Children and Social Development; Special Programmes; Youth Affairs and Sports; and Development of Northern Kenya & other Arid Lands. The mandate of the Sector is formulation and implementation of heritage and cultural policies, youth empowerment, gender, children and social development, disaster management and coordination of development activities in arid and semi arid areas in the country.

3.7.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans

Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups and areas

3.7.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The county will promote the development of the community through mobilization of local resources to enhance community empowerment. This will be pursued through enhancement of communities' capacity to manage viable and sustainable projects especially in agriculture and small-scale enterprises. Community will be sensitized on the need to set up more enterprises as opposed to looking for white collar jobs. Self-reliance will be undertaken alongside encouraging support and development activities and capacity building for other organizations like NGOs.

Sports development will aim at making sport activities within the County more attractive and use the sports gatherings as venue to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS. Sports activities will therefore be popularized as a vehicle for social integration and economic development.

Culture development will strive to reclaim its right place in social-economic development in the County. Negative cultural practices that adversely affect human resource development like early marriages, discrimination against girl child and women in general will be discouraged through aggressive campaigns. Cultural practices, beliefs and norms that are still important will be transformed to fit to the current times. Others like the traditional community social support practices will be encouraged and adopted to develop social and support Programmes for those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS including orphans.

3.7.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National & County government	To provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector; Providing grants and learning materials. To promote sports for talent identification and foster national cohesion.
Community	Participate in development activities; Contribute skilled and unskilled labour
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, private sector	Supplement government efforts
Private Sector	Infrastructural development; Support community initiatives

3.7.4 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. **On-going projects/programmes**

a. **Flagship projects**

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Enterprise Development Fund	Countywide	To empower the youth to do commercial activities	Provide credit facilities to all eligible youth groups	Provision of funds for doing business.
One Billion Tree Planting Campaign under Trees-for-Jobs Programme	Countywide	To ensure environmental conservation and employment creation to the youth in the county	Tree planting in	Planting of trees in the county.
Women Enterprise Fund	County wide	To empower women financially through provision of affordable loans for doing business.	Provide credit to all eligible women groups in the county	Provision of funds through financial institutions to women for doing business.
Roads 2000 and Other Labour Intensive Public Projects	Countywide	To create employment for the youth.	Increases the labour intensive method	Implementation of projects through labour intensive methods

b. **Other projects**

Project name Location/Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Community mobilization	Countywide	To mobilize communities for self-reliance in basic needs and involvement in development process	240 visits/barazas; 24,000 people per year	To sensitize the communities towards sustainable development so as to alleviate poverty
Community capacity building	Countywide	To train and equip group leaders with relevant leadership skills	30 training sessions; Train 6,000 people per year	To equip group leaders with skills, knowledge and techniques to manage their own projects and alleviate poverty among the members.
Sensitization on Gender Issues	Countywide	To mainstream gender on all Development projects	240 visits; 24,000 people per year	To empower all gender through training to take part in decision making and participation in economic activities
Women Enterprise Fund	Countywide	To Empower women groups to access loans for development by initiating small scale	2,000 beneficiary groups	To assist women in accessing loans from the constituency women enterprise

Project name Location/Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		enterprises for income generation.		fund and micro-finance banking institutions
Counselling to destitute persons	Countywide	To assist in the elimination of social and personal distress	500 people to be counselled.	To assist in the destitute cases by giving welfare services to the needy.
Assistance to Persons with Disabilities	Countywide	To help disabled persons in their physical and psychological adjustment to the society.	125 people	Assisting of the physically disabled persons.
Establishment of Relief of Distress/Cash Transfer to clients	Countywide	To assist clients in distress in order to develop their coping mechanism that would enable them fit in the society.	To assist 50 clients per year	To counsel clients and enlighten them on available avenues that can address their problems towards a positive living.
Non formal education	Countywide	To improve literacy among the adults	To educate 50 people annually	To educate the adults in the county so that they can be able to read and write.
Disbursement of Youth Enterprise Fund	Countywide	To empower the youth economically	To enable the youth to start income generating activities	Expanding small scale business
Training of youth on entrepreneurship skills	Countywide	To equip the youth with entrepreneurship skills	All the youth in County	.Training of the youth Holding of workshops
Twin workshop at Kyemwole Youth Polytechnic	Makueni constituency	To increase access to tertiary training.	A complete twin workshop	Construction and equipping of twin workshop.
Counselling of Youth on drug abuse	Countywide	To counsel the youth on drug abuse	All the youth in County	Holding counselling session for the youth
Older persons cash transfer programme	Countywide	To empower older and vulnerable persons economically	750 persons of 65 plus years	Provision of cash for upkeep to the old persons
Cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children (CT-OVC)	Countywide	To empower the orphans and vulnerable children	27 locations in the county	Provision of cash transfers to OVC
Kyumani water project	Kaiti Constituency	Improve access to potable water	Provision of Materials to lay 6.5 km of gravity pipeline to 2,891 house holds	Pipeline trenching; pipe laying; construction of intake weir.

Project name Location/Division	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Tututha Secondary/primary School Borehole project	Kalawani, Mbooni constituency	Provision of water to Tututha Sec/primary school and community	500 households to benefit	Sinking and equipping a borehole; Pipeline laying to both schools and community water points.
Kyangondu Secondary School lab and classrooms' project,	Waia, mbooni constituency	Improve learning and performance of science subjects	Construction of one storey building with 4 lab and 4 classrooms to benefit 450 students	Provision of funds for materials and labour for construction of one block.
Watula sand dam,	Nguu, Kibwezi West	Improve access to potable water	500 house holds to benefit	construction of weir; construction of sump; Installing pump and storage tank.
Food For Assets programme	County wide	Improve food security in the county	Creation of permanent assets for food insecure households to 64,600 people	pasture and browse improvement; diversification of income and food sources; improving access to water; terracing and tree planting for reducing environmental degradation improving access to markets.

ii. Stalled projects/programmes

Name of project	Location	Description of activities	Reason for stalling
West soil and water conservation focus group	Muooni River at Tutini sublocation, Kibwezi West constituency	Construction of a sand dam; Installation of green house-based drip irrigation system; Intensive capacity building/farmer training on agronomy, irrigation and marketing of farm produce.	Although the project was complete and had already harvested 3 cycles, the members of the beneficiary community group opted for cheap cash and started sand harvesting along the source river. The Irrigation project could therefore not get enough water for the crop and labour to work on the green houses; The project is therefore considered as failed and efforts are being made through Nzaui DSG to relocate the green houses to a more cohesive community group with a more reliable source of water within the sub-county.

iii. Outstanding projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth Empowerment centre.	Wote, Makueni Constituency.	To empower the youth economically	To enable the youth to start income generating activities	Expanding small scale business

iv. New Projects (MTP 2 Consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
SOCIAL PILLAR	increased gender disparities; low accessibility of YEF & WEF; Inadequate number and equipping of post secondary institutions; Inadequate health facilities and equipments	Increase campaigns on gender issues; Establishment of simplified procedures for accessing funds.	Establishment and proper equipping of post secondary institutions; Establishment, rehabilitation and equipping of health facilities.	No. of campaigns on gender issue; No. of individuals benefiting; No. of post-secondary institutions; No. of established , rehabilitated and equipped health facilities	Reduction in gender parity; Improve access to youth and women enterprise funds.	600m	4b
Financial services	Inadequate number of financial institutions; Low accessibility of financial services; Reduced number of beneficiaries of the Women Enterprise Fund; and the Youth Enterprise Fund.	Provision of information on the operations of the financial institutions Sensitization of more youths and women to access the funds	Establishment of more financial institutions.	No. of people accessing services in the financial institutions; No. of financial institutions established and restructured; Number of women / youth accessing the funds	Increased access to YEF & WEF.	600m	4b
Poverty reduction and inequality	Cultural inequalities	Promote income Generating Activities targeting women ; sensitization on access and control of assets;	Development of a cultural centre	Number of women sensitized; Number of persons being employed.	Increased number of women owning properties; Increased number if IGAs.	30m	150m
Security	Increase in Crime,	Public sensitization;	Increased security	% decrease in crime	Reduced cases of	10m	80m

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
	Domestic violence & Highway robbery	Community policy initiatives	personnel and equipments.	Increase police patrols	insecurity and domestic violence		

3.7.5 Strategies for mainstreaming Cross-cutting Issues

The sector promotes national cohesion through cultural centers, sports activities and conflict management. This sector is made up of ministries that deal directly with youth, gender, physically challenged and environmental issues through the Ministry of special programmes. HIV/AIDS issues are also mainstreamed through capacity building efforts by the special programmes sub-sector and community campaigns targeting the youth. There are efforts in the County to ensure that all the disadvantaged groups such as the youth, people with disability, women are involved in decision making of various development Programmes and projects.

3.8 Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sector has the following sub-sectors; Provincial Administration and Internal Security, Office of the VP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, The Judiciary, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and Registration of Persons, Directorate of Public Prosecution.

3.8.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya

Mission

To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and secure environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens, for the achievement of socio-economic and political development

3.8.2 County Response to the Vision and Mission

The county will continue involving the public in strengthening community policing, and strengthening the community service order programme while still channelling adequate resources to the penal institutions to effectively play their rehabilitative roles and bring services closer to the people.

All productive sectors in the County rely on Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector to create an enabling environment for them to perform effectively and efficiently through provision of security. Security is not only important for peace but actually determines the level and nature of investments the County will attract. Potential investors are discouraged by unstable and unsafe business environment; therefore the sector will ensure effective systems are in place to deal with any possible threats to security.

The penal institution (prisons) which is a sub-sector in this sector generates income and revenue through agricultural and industrial production. The probation department reforms offenders through probational rehabilitation and community service order. A fair, just and humane justice system will enhance the community's confidence to live, work and invest in the County and promote a working culture based on rewards for efforts.

3.8.3 Role of Stakeholders in the sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guideline; leadership, and implement government policies; Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice;
Donors, CBOs, NGOs, CSOs	Provide funds for reform programs; creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen,
Private Sector	Provide services e.g. legal services,

3.8.4 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. On-going projects/programmes

a. Flagship Projects

Project name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Renovation of Makueni County Headquarters	Wote, Makueni Constituency.	To prevent further damage of the office complex	To maintain office complex	Replacement of damaged plumbing works;
registration of persons	Countywide	attained the age of 18years	To register All persons of 18years and above	Carrying out mobile registration at location, sub – location and divisional levels.

Project name Location	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mixed block	Wote, Makueni Constituency	Contain capital offenders	A complete block to accommodate 100 inmates	Construction of a block
women prison	Wote, Makueni Constituency	Contain female offenders	A complete block to accommodate 100 inmates	Construction of a block
Barrier Gate	Wote, Makueni Constituency	security	A complete gate	Construction of a gate

There are no flagship projects falling under this sector.

b. Other Projects

ii. Stalled projects

There are no stalled projects in the sector.

iii. Outstanding projects

There are no projects which were identified in the previous plan that were not implemented or started.

iv. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Low community participation	Marginal improvement on political systems; Reduced involvement of locals on boundaries issues by the IEBC.	Increased involvement of community members on forums	Improved political systems through sensitization campaigns	Number of sensitization campaigns; Number of participants in IEBC forums	Improved political systems.	1m	3m

3.8.5 Strategies to Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will initiate projects and programmes aimed at promoting peace, security and social integration. The problem of insecurity will be addressed through community policing programmes and increasing the police stations in rural areas.

The sector will address drug abuse and HIV/Aids through education by ensuring the children are taken to school and that cases of child abuse are reduced.

Environmental degradation remains a key concern of the County and nation in particular. To address this concern, the sector will work closely with the forestry department and the NEMA to ensure that cases of degradation are reduced and environmental management is observed. Cases of illegal logging will be eliminated and culprits who engage in such activities severely punished.

The sector will continue to promote peaceful co-existence with the goal of making the County an investment hub in the region and thus create employment to the thousands of the youth who are currently unemployed and who are more prone to indulging in drug abuse and other illicit activities.

3.9 Environmental Protection Water and Housing

The sector has the following sub-sectors; Environment & Mineral Resources, Water & Irrigation and Housing.

3.9.1 Sector Mission and Vision

Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment

Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development

3.9.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will play a major role in the development of the county. The county will ensure provision of adequate water through drilling of boreholes, digging and rehabilitation of earth and sand dams. Through the water Act 2002 Tanathi Water Service Board among others has been formed and its in operational. The Water Resources Management Authority has ensured the formation of Water Resource Users Associations and also the water service providers.

The environmental assessment and audits will be intensified to ensure conservancy and protection. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has played a key role in the safeguarding of the natural resources in the county such as forests. NEMA is also setting guidelines on environment and sanitation standards for all major projects being implemented in the county by requiring implementers to perform Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) before the projects commence.

Environmental conservation in Makueni County is considered to be very important because of the negative effects of environmental degradation experienced in various parts of the County. This has caused the destruction of water catchments areas and soil erosion

The County will enhance its emphasis on conservation of environment, with a view to improving the living conditions of the local people

3.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Water irrigation Department	Explore and exploit underground water; Enhance conservation of catchment areas; capacity build farmers on adoption of irrigation farming methods
Tanathi Water Service Board, WRMA,	Regional body responsible for regulation and planning of water services
Water Resource Users Associations, WSP	enable communities and water users to participate in water resource management;

Stakeholder	Role
	provision of water in the county
NEMA , KFS , KWS	Safeguarding the wetlands, forests; Sensitising the public on environmental conservation; Evaluation of EIAs; Regular monitoring.
Farmers	Participate and get involve in conservation of environment and water.
Donors, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Capacity building of farmers in project planning and management and technical training; Assist in provision of tree seedlings to farmers; Assist in environmental conservation.

3.9.4 Projects and Programmes

The section contains projects and programmes that have been identified through stakeholders' forum such as the MTP II and MTEF. It also contains projects identified in the previous plan period (2008-2012) which are ongoing. Further there are outstanding projects identified in the same period but have not been implemented. The section also captures the stalled projects which have not been completed.

i. On- going Project/Programmes

a. Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Medium Sized Multipurpose Dams	Thwake river	To provide water in the county including Konza city	A multipurpose dam supplying water to Konza Techno City.	Construction of a multipurpose dam & water pipeline.

b. Other projects

Project Name Loc	Location	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
Rural Water Supply				
Thwake Multipurpose dam	Ngomano Makeni/Kitui West constituencies border	Provide water in the county including Konza city	A multipurpose dam supplying water to Konza Techno City.	Construction of a multipurpose dam & water pipeline.
Rehabilitation of existing water supplies	County wide	Improve accessibility to clean drinking water.	To rehabilitate the existing water facilities within the plan period.	Rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities and pumping units. Completion of water system in the County
Borehole drilling	County wide	To increase access to portable water	To drill a borehole in every division	Geological Survey, designing and planning; Drilling

Project Name Loc	Location	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
Dam construction and rehabilitation	County wide	Provide water to communities in areas where surface / spring water is not available	Reduce the distance covered in fetching water by half.	Desilting of dams; Construction of new dams.
Investigation survey planning and design County wide and hydro geological survey	Countywide	To carry out proper planning on water projects for easy; Implementation and sustainability.	-All projects and new proposals under planning stage; Also included are projects to be rehabilitated.	Preparation of design reports and cost estimates for all projects under planning stage for implementation.
Irrigation				
Mangelete irrigation scheme	Kibwezi East	Increase crop production.	Increase area under irrigation by 10Ha.	Construction of weir and piping
Kibwezi cluster irrigation scheme	Kibwezi East	Increase area under irrigation and number of beneficiaries.	15Ha under irrigation.	Construction of weir and piping
Kiboko irrigation scheme	Kibwezi West	Increase area under irrigation and number of beneficiaries.	16 Ha under irrigation.	Construct of one weir and pipe.
Ithiani irrigation scheme	Kibwezi East	Increase area under irrigation and number of beneficiaries.	To irrigate 60 Ha in total.	Construct weir and piping
Kyeemwea Irrigation Scheme	Makueni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	30 Ha and benefit 120 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kambi Mawe Irrigation Scheme	Makueni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.25 Ha and benefit 35 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kikuu Irrigation	Kibwezi West Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	9 Ha and benefit 35 farmers	Construct weir and piping
West focus	Kibwezi West Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.25 Ha and benefit 40 farmers; 5 Green houses	Construct weir and piping
Kauti Clusters	Kibwezi West Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	0.6 Ha and benefit 200 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kyeekolo	Kilungu, Kaiti Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 100 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Mbale Valley	Kilungu, Kaiti Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	3 Ha and benefit 20 farmers	Construct weir and piping

Project Name Loc	Location	Objectives	Targets	Activities description
Ithoni	Mbooni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	12 Ha and benefit 80 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kikulwani	Mbooni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 60 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kinyongo	Mbooni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	9 Ha and benefit 60 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Kyaumbwa	Mbooni Constituency	Increase area under irrigation and improve food security.	10 Ha and benefit 45 farmers	Construct weir and piping
Environment and Mineral Resources				
Environmental conservation management and public awareness.	Countywide	To sensitize the community on environmental conservation and management.	To hold five Barazas in each of the 16 divisions; hold two rallies (for schools) in every year; Hold two County leaders sensitization seminars.	Organize Barazas at the divisional levels to sensitize the public on environmental issues; Organize school rallies to sensitize the youth on environmental conservation and management; Organize a sensitization seminar for the County leaders.
Water catchments protection project	Countywide	To improve the conditions of the water catchments area.	To rehabilitate 5 degraded water catchment areas.	Plant tree dig soil conservation structures and plant grass in the degraded water catchments area.

ii. Stalled projects/programmes

There are no stalled projects under this sector in the county.

iii. Outstanding project proposals

There are no outstanding projects from the previous development plans in the county.

iv. New projects (MTP 2 consultations)

Key Priority Area	Key Issue	Proposed interventions		Indicators	Outcomes	Estimated cost	
		Short term	Medium term			Short term	Medium term
Development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services	Inadequate water supply	Rain water harvesting; Sinking boreholes. Construction of sand and earth dams	Construction of multipurpose dams	Number of boreholes/dams/water wells constructed; Number of households connected to clean water;	Improved water supply	600m	8b
Employment Creation Especially For The Youth	Adverse weather conditions	Water harvesting for crop and livestock production	Construction of dams for irrigation	Number of earth dams and boreholes constructed; Number of people being employed in the sector;	Increased food And livestock productivity ; Increased income levels.	200m	2b
Reducing the dependency of economy on rain fed agriculture though expansion of irrigation	Inadequate water for irrigation; Poor food storage.	Drip irrigation; Improve post harvest management establish storage facilities.	Construction of dams; Construction of irrigation schemes.	Acreage under irrigation; Quantity of food produced. Number of storage facilities established by type.	Increased food quality and quantity.	300m	5b

3.9.5 Strategies to Mainstreaming MDGs and Cross- cutting Issues

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as health and education facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction.

The country enacted the Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999, which established NEMA as the lead institution for environmental management. The operationalization of this Act has met with some teething problems that impact on the overall capacity to coordinate and manage the environment and natural resources. Soil erosion is the main form of land degradation and is most prevalent in ASALs. Soil erosion reduces soil fertility and has implications on land productivity, livestock carrying capacity, water quantity and quality, and fuel wood availability. Land degradation has huge economic costs.

CHAPTER FOUR:

**IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes then costing implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators which could be selected for the county, based on projects and programmes identified in chapter three, is given as Appendix II.

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Framework Levels

At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation is conducted through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system.

It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county.

An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact /performance indicators is presented in Appendix III.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: County Fact Sheet – Vital Statistics

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
County Area:	
Total area(Km ²)	8034
Water mass(Km ²)	0
Gazetted Forests(Km ²)	151
National Parks/Reserves(No)	3
Arable land (Km ²)	5042.69
Non-arable land(Km ²)	1,762.71
Total urban areas(Km ²)	32.45
No. of towns	2
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (Metres above sea level)	600
Highest (Metres above sea level)	1900
Temperature range:	
High (°C)	35.8
Low(°C)	20.2
Rainfall:	
High(MM)	1200
Low (MM)	300
Average relative humidity %	40-50
Wind speed KM/H	50-70
Demographic Plans	
Total Population (2012)	922,183
Total Male population	449,036
Total female population	473,149
Sex ratio	1:1.05
Projected population:	
2015	961,738
2017	989,050
Infant population: (2012)	
Female	12,570
Male	12,886
Total	25,456
Population under five: (2012)	
Female	65,124
Male	66,616
Total	131,739
Pre-school population: (2012)	
Female	41757
Male	43240
Total	84997
Primary school age group: (2012)	
Female	107,401
Male	110,464
Total	217,865
Secondary School age group: (2012)	
Female	46,399
Male	49,823
Total	96,222
Youths population: (2012)	
Female	120,891
Male	119,235
Total	240,126
Labour force: (2012)	
Female	247,322
Male	224,129

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Total	471,451	
Reproductive age group(2012)	210,307	
Aged population: (2012)		
Female	26,070	
Male	20,160	
Total	46,230	
Eligible voting population: (2012)		
Name of Constituency		
Mbooni	89,764	
Kilome	42,719	
Kaiti	58,400	
Makueni	94,223	
Kibwezi West	80,674	
Kibwezi East	64,274	
Total (County)	430,054	
Total Registered voters: (2012)	300,086	
Urban Population(2012)		
Female	18,585	
Male	18,744	
Total	37,328	
Rural Population:(2012)		
Female	430,292	
Male	454,564	
Total	884,856	
Population density:2012(per Constituency)		
Highest	296	
Lowest	82	
County	203	
Crude Birth rate	44.7/1000	
Crude Death rate	13.9/1000	
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	45/1000	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	29/1000	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	11.4/1000	
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	32/1000	
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	84/1000	
Life expectancy	County	National
	67	58
Total number of households	158,378	61
Average household size	6	
Female headed households	44.3	
Children needing special protection:		
Children in Child labour	-	
Orphans	6460	
Physically disabled persons (No.)	34000	
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):		
Missing:		
Hand:	-	
Foot:	-	
Lame	16.7	
Blind	31.5	
Deaf	4.7	
Dumb	9.2	
Mental	19.7	
Paralysed	10.9	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Other	7.3
Child- Headed households	1136
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:	
Percentage	64.3
Number	611022
Contribution to national poverty	3.8
Urban poor:	
Percentage	34
Number	12,692
Rural poor:	
Percentage	66
Number	584,004
Food poverty:	
Percentage	57.2
Number	527,489
Income per capita	-
Sectoral contribution to household income:	
Agriculture	78
Rural self-employment	8
Wage employment	10
Urban self-employment	4
Number employed per Sector:	
Agriculture	382773
Rural self-employment	39263
Wage employment	49079
Urban self-employment	19631
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale)-hectares	3.44
Average farm size (Large scale)- hectares	30.4
Per centage of farmers with title deeds	19.8
Total HA under food crops	23,356
Total Ha under cash crops	65,453
Total Ha under soil/land conservation	192441.8
Total Ha under farm forestry	44379
Total Ha under organic farming	41.8
Main storage facilities (Granary)	-
Livestock farming:	
Number of Ranches	
Company ranches	0
Group ranches	0
Total	0
Average size of ranches	N/A.
Main livestock bred (Dairy, Beef, Poultry, Sheep, Goats, Donkeys)	-
Land carrying capacity	13.1
Total Number of Ranches	0
Beekeeping apiaries	3,5262
Bee hives	105,352
Milk production:	
Quantity(kgs)	65,682,000
Value(shs)	1,815,164,000
Beef production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	1,986,910
Value(Shs)	-
Mutton Production:	
Quantity(Kgs)	404942
Value(shs)	65548400
Egg production:	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Poultry meat Production:	Quantity(trays) Value(shs)	315796 15689095
Honey Production:	Quantity(Kgs) Value(shs)	675444 97600000
Pork Production:	Quantity(Kgs) Value(shs)	635000 45,500,000
	Quantity(kgs) Value(Shs)	2,350 705,000
Fisheries production:		
Fishermen (No.)		0
Fish farm families (No.)		37
Fish ponds		200
Area of fish ponds(M ²)		6
Main species of fish catch: (Tilapia)		-
Fish catch types		2,350
Fishing Effort		-
Landing beaches (No.)		0
Fishing gear (No.):		
Fishing nets:		25
Hooks:		100
Traps:		0
Motor Boats:		0
Dhows		0
Canoes		0
Fish harvest:		
Weight		12,250
Value		3,675,000
Wildlife Resources		
Animal types		97
Number		20360
Wildlife estates-private, game management,(National parks/Reserves) Hills		0 -
Staff of KWS, camps		-
Poaching control measures:		- 0
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		5
No. of Non-gazetted forests		3
Size of gazetted forests Km ²		151
Size of non gazetted forests Km ²		40
Main forest products & quantities		
Sawn timber(M ³)		521
Poles		2000
Fencing posts		-
Charcoal(bags)		50,000
Woodcarvings(M ³)		-
No. of people engaged in forestry		-
Seedlings production (No.)		80,421
Farms engaged in farm forestry(Km ²)		40
Average no. of trees per farm		40

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Non-timber forest products harvested	
Firewood (Stacks)	100.2
Resin (Tones)	21.5
Seedlings	406,366
Grass(H/L) (bags)	20
Grazing	580
Soil(tons)	-
Stones(Tons)	10
Community Forest Associations (CFA) established	11
Quantity of timber produced(M ³)	392
ENVIRONMENT	
Pollution	
Water pollution (Industrial effluents in River Athi water)	
Environmental pollution (Domestic plastic papers and containers)	
Dust	
Air pollution	
EIAs endorsed (No.)	8
Environment Audits executed:	7
Solid waste management	
Makindu	
Kibwezi	6
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected:	
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected:	-
Water Resource Users Associations	11
Proportion of house with roof catchment	27%
Number of coastal sites protected:	0
Number of quarry sites renovated:	0
Mines, mineral, Quarrying and estimate quantities	
Mining activities:	
Mineral Type	0
Lifespan	N/A
Quarrying:	
Sand(tons)	N/A
Ballast(tons)	N/A
Murram/gravel(tons)	N/A
Hardcore(tons)	N/A
No. of people involved	
Sand	300
Ballast	650
Cooperatives	
No. of cooperative societies	83
Coffee Society	0
Milk cooperative society	9
Active cooperative societies	33
Dormant cooperative societies	30
Collapsed societies	20
Total Registered membership	34,436
Total turn-over	36,688,144

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Health	
<i>Number of health posts:</i>	
Hospitals (Public)	
Provincial	0
County/level 5	1
Sub-county/level 4	6
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)	2
Hospitals (Private)	0
Nursing homes (Private)	1
Health centres/level 3 (Public)	21
Health centres (Private)	1
Dispensaries/level 2 (Public)	88
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)	25
Private clinics	11
Referral hospitals	0
<i>Beds capacity:</i>	
Public Health Facilities	
Provincial Hospitals	0
County Hospital/level 5	80
Sub-county Hospitals/level 4	265
Health Centres/level 3	196
Total (Public facilities)	541
Mission/NGO Health facilities:	
Hospitals	25
Health Centres	0
Dispensaries	49
Clinics	0
Total Mission facilities	74
Private health facilities:	
No. of beds in private hospitals	0
No. of beds in private Health Centres	40
No. of beds in private Nursing homes	73
No. of beds in all private dispensaries	0
Total No. of beds in private clinics	0
Community distribution by Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
0 – 1 Km	1.9
1.1 – 4.9Km	10.8
5Km and more	87.3
Average distance to health facility(km)	6
Doctor/population ratio	1:22,712
Nurse/ population ratio	1:1932
HIV prevalence (%)	4
Children vaccination (%.)	62.26
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	30.75
Antenatal care (ANC) %	63.96
Place of Delivery (%):	
Hospital (%)	9.7
Health Centre (%)	1.7
Dispensary/clinic (%)	1.9
Maternity home (%)	1.1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
At home (%)	83.6	
Health facility deliveries (%)	(Source: KIHBS)	
Delivery Assistant (%):		
Doctor	5.8	
Midwife/nurse	12.6	
TBA	30.1	
Trained TBA	28	
Self	9.8	
Other	13.7	
Morbidity Rates (%):		
Male	30.6	
Female	36.2	
Total (County)	33.6	
Mortality	County	National
Infant Mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	53	54
Under 5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000 live births)	61	79
Maternal Mortality Rate (deaths per 100,000 live births)	400	495
Crude Death Rate (per 1000)	11.9	10.4
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (%):		
Untreated net	35	
Treated net	65	
Five most prevalent diseases (%):		
Malaria/fever	51.1	
Diarrhoea	2.5	
Stomach-ache	5	
Respiratory Diseases		
Upper	1.1	
Lower	2.2	
Flu, etc	12.7	
Education		
Pre-school:		
No. of ECD centres	1510	
No. of ECD teachers	1315	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25	
Total enrolment	41820	
Gross enrolment Rate	48.3	
Net enrolment Rate	45.5	
Drop-out rate	2	
Average years of attendance	2	
Completion Rate	97.9	
Retention Rate	94.4	
Transition Rate	83	
Primary school:		
Number of primary schools	982	
Number of teachers	6500	
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:40	
Total enrolment	269,752	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Gross enrolment Rate	63.48
Net enrolment Rate	58.6
Drop-out rate	3
Average years of attendance	93.4
Completion Rate	93.64
Retention Rate	60
Transition Rate	60
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public primary school (%):	
0 – 1Km	4.4
1.1 – 4.9Km	24.9
5Km and more	70.1
Secondary schools:	
Number of secondary schools	339
Number of teachers	1747
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:43
Total enrolment	75,985
Gross enrolment Rate(%)	56.13
Net enrolment Rate(%)	50
Drop-out rate(%)	5
Average years of attendance	
Completion Rate	85.3
Retention Rate	86.4
Community's distribution by distance to nearest public Secondary school: (%)	
0 – 1Km	1.2
1.1 – 4.9Km	31.6
5Km and more	67.2
Tertiary institutions:	
Public Universities (No.)	0
Private Universities (No.)	0
University Campuses/colleges (No.)	2
National Poly techniques	0
Science & Technology Institutes (No.)	1
Other Public Colleges (No. by type)	0
Youth Poly techniques	7
Private Accredited colleges by type	0
Private Non accredited college by type	0
Literacy rate: (Population aged 15+)	
Ability to read:	
Can Read	85
Cannot read	12
Ability to write:	
Can write	85.1
Cannot write	13.5
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write	86.3
Cannot read & write	12.3
Water and sanitation	
Households with access to piped water	12,671

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
HH with access to potable water	27,752	
Number of permanent rivers	2	
No. of shallow wells	68	
No. of protected springs	4	
No. of un-protected springs	0	
No. of water pans	289	
No. of sub surface Dams	159	
No. of Dams(S)	0	
No. of Bore holes	117	
HH with roof catchment systems	4,177	
Mean distance to nearest water point(Km)	8	
Households' distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water: (%)		
0	3.8	
1 – 4	11.4	
5 – 14	33.7	
15 – 29	22	
30 – 59	20.2	
60+	8.8	
Number of Water Resource User Associations (WRUA) Established	20	
Households with Latrines (%):	80	
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%):		
Flush toilet	0.3	
VIP Latrine	3.9	
PIT Latrine	90.1	
Uncovered Pit Latrine	35.2	
Covered Pit Latrine	54.9	
Bucket	0.0	
Other	5.3	
None	0.4	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):		
Collected by local Authority	2.9	
Collected by Private firm	0	
Garbage pit	29	
Burning	14.1	
Public garbage heap	2.5	
Farm Garden	50.9	
Neighbourhood Community group	0	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (%)	County	National
Piped into dwelling	2.4	
Piped	19.3	6.9
Rain/harvested	0.5	23.1
Borehole	4.9	0.8
Protected well	6.8	11.0
Protected spring	2.9	7.4
Unprotected well	10.1	7.0
Unprotected spring	9.8	5.7
Stream	33.4	4.4
Jabias	0.2	21.6
Water Vendor	4.6	0.3
Pond	0.3	6.5
Dam	4.8	2.1
Lake	0.0	2.0
Others	0.0	1.1

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Energy		
Trading centres with electricity	61	
Trading centres without electricity	449	
Health facilities with electricity	45	
Health facilities without electricity	127	
Secondary Schools with electricity	-	
Secondary Schools without electricity	-	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel (%)	County	National
Firewood	84.8	64.6
Paraffin	2.9	5.0
Electricity	0.2	0.7
Gas (LPG)	0.6	0.1
Charcoal	11.1	11.6
Biogas	0.3	0.8
Solar	0.1	16.9
Other	0.2	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel	County	National
Fuel wood	0.6	22.7
Electricity	5.9	1.6
Solar	3.8	1.0
Gas Lamp	3.5	0.6
Pressure Lamp	0.4	30.5
Lantern	63.3	38.5
Tin lamp	25.3	4.5
Others	0.3	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:		
Traditional stone fire	85	
Improved traditional stone fire	7	
Ordinary Jiko	3	
Improved Jiko	1.7	
Kerosene Stove	2.2	
Gas Cooker	0.1	
Electric cooker	0.0	
Other	1	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using improved wood-fuel cooking stoves	12	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using LPG	15	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using kerosene	13	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	23	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) using solar energy	4	
Institutions (schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.) that have established woodlots	87	
Transport & Communication		
Road length:		
Bitumen surface	453.8	
Gravel surface	555.2	
Earth surface	2,198.6	
Railway line length	140	
Railway Stations	8	
Air strip	1	
Sea/Lake Ports	0	
Airports	0	
Number of land Telephone connections	230	

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Mobile network coverage (%)	85	
No. of Cyber cafes	37	
No. of private courier services	1	
Number of Post offices	13	
Number of Sub-post offices	7	
Licensed stamp vendors	31	
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office: (%)		
0 – 1Km	1	
1.1 – 4.9Km	10	
5KM and more	89	
Wholesale and Retail Trade & Industry		
Trading centres (No.)	510	
Registered Retail traders (No.)	1,332	
Registered wholesale traders (No.)	243	
Industry		
Manufacturing industries	5	
<i>Total Production by industries(Kg or tons)</i>	N/A	
<i>Total Consumption</i>	N/A	
<i>Surplus/deficiency</i>	N/A	
Bakeries	1	
Jua Kali Associations	7	
Jua Kali Artisans	360	
Tourism		
Hotels by category:		
Five Star	0	
Four Star	0	
Three Star	0	
Two Star	0	
One Star	3	
Unclassified hotels	1,154	
Bars and Restaurants	57	
Hotel Bed capacity by category:		
Five Star	N/A	
Four Star	N/A	
Three Star	N/A	
Two Star	N/A	
One Star	3	
Unclassified hotels	16	
Financial Services		
Commercial Banks	4	
Micro-finance Institutions	4	
Building Societies	0	
Village banks	1	
Insurance Companies/branches	0	
Housing		
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (%)	County	National
Owner occupied	87.4	68.0
Rented	12.6	32.0
HH distribution by main wall materials (%)	County	National
Stone	2.6	16.6
Brick/Block	72.6	16.8
Mud/Wood	19.8	36.7

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Mud/Cement	3.8	7.7
Wood only	3.4	11.1
Corrugated Iron sheet	0.5	6.6
Grass Straw	0.2	3.2
Tin	0.0	0.2
Other	0.1	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials:(%)		
Cement	45.6	41.0
Tiles	0.2	1.6
Wood	0.2	0.8
Earth	53.5	56.5
Other	0.1	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials: (%)		
Corrugated Iron Sheet	86.6	73.2
Tiles	0.8	2.2
Concrete	0.2	3.6
Asbestos Sheet	1.2	2.3
Grass	11.0	0.3
Makuti	0.2	13.7
Tin	0.1	3.2
Mud/dung	0.0	
Other	0.0	0.8
Government houses by category		
LG	64	
MG	44	
HG	10	

Appendix II: Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Agricultural and Rural Development Sector Agriculture Department							
<i>Njaa Marufuku</i> Kenya Project	45	2013-2017	No of groups funded; Amount disbursed	Field visits; Reports.	GOK; Development partners.	GoK Donors	On going
Crop production programme	15	2013-2017	No of Hectares cultivated; Kgs of yield.	Field visits; Reports.	GOK; Development partners.	GoK	Ongoing
horticulture promotion programme	5	2013-2017	Tons of production	Field visits; Reports.	GoK; Marketing agents.	GoK	On-going
Makueni Agricultural Training Centre	16.5	2013-2014	Units completed.	Field visits; Reports.	GoK;	GoK	On-going
Drying and storage facility	5	2013-2015	Tons of maize dried.	Field visits; Reports.	GoK; National Cereals Board.	GoK	Ongoing
KAPAP	5	2013-2017	No of farmers recruited; No of community interest groups formed; Value (Kshs.) of goods marketed.	Field visits; Reports.	GoK; Farmers.	GoK Donor	Ongoing
Agribusiness promotion programme	64	2013-2017	No of farmers benefited; Amount disbursed.	Reports; Field observations	GoK; Financial institutions; Farmers.	GoK	Ongoing
Co-operative and Marketing							
Co-operative mobilization and management Programme	2	2013-2017	No of cooperative management committee trained	Reports; Field surveys	GOK	GoK	On going
Farm input scheme	20	2013-2017	kgs of inputs distributed; Value (Kshs) of inputs	Reports; Field visits	Cooperative department; Cooperative societies.	GoK	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Livestock							
Promotion of Livestock enterprises	3	2013-2017	% OF farmers covered by the programme	Reports; Field surveys.	Livestock office.	GoK	Ongoing
Hides and skins improvement	5	2013-2017	Tons of skins hides & skins	Progress reports	Livestock department	GoK	On-going
Veterinary services							
Implementation of Artificial Insemination schemes Programmes	15	2013-2017	No of animals receiving AI	Reports; Field surveys.	Veterinary Department.	GoK	
Disease and vector control	4.2	2013-2017	Number of Animals Vaccinated	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department.	GoK Donor	On going
Rabies Control Programme	3.5	2013-2017	Number of Cats and dogs Vaccinated	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department	GoK	On going
Tick Control Programme	2	2013-2017	Number of New dips Constructed or rehabilitated; No of animals sprayed or dipped.	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department	GoK	On going
Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccination	4.2	2013-2017	Number of Animals Vaccinated	Progress Reports.	Veterinary Department.	GoK	On going
Forest services							
Reforestation Programme	15	2013-2017	No of seedlings planted and survived; Area planted (Km ²).	Progress Reports; Field visits	Forest services; NEMA.	GoK Donors	On-going
Water catchments protection project; County wide	2	2013-2017	No of water catchment area protected; Seedlings planted.	Progress Reports; Field visits	Forest services; NEMA.	GoK Donors	On-going
Fisheries							
Promotion of Fish production	10	2013-2017	No of fish pond stocked and harvested.	Progress Reports	Fisheries; Water.	GoK	On-going
Flagship projects							

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Low-cost fertilizer	80	2013-2017	No of bags sold.	Progress Reports	Agriculture	Gok	On-going
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT							
Roads							
Road Maintenance	3,000	2013-2017	No. of Km maintained	Progress reports	GOK Donors	GoK Donors	On going
Kwa Matungu-Kangondi-Kathonzwi	1.6	2013-2013	Number of KM maintained	Progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Mumbi-Kikumini-Masumba	1.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Maleu-Kithumani-Mbenuu-Kwakotoe-Kwa Somba	2.2	2013-2015	Number of KM maintained	Progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Nziu-Malivani-Kivandini	2	2013-2015	Number of KM maintained	Progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote	1.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained		KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Mukameni - Yinthungu - Yikithuki	1.3	2013-2015	Number of KM maintained	Progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Mutula - Mbeletu - Kawaa (Matiliku)	3.2	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kivandini - Mkn Girls - Kwa Kitongoi	1.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Yemulwa - Iiani - Yekanga-Kanzokeani	3.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kiteei - Kitise - Athiani	0.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kiteei - Kitise - Maweli - Athiani	1.4	2013-2015	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud	3	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kaiti-Kyuasini-Kyambeke	5.2	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini	1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kyambeke-Kalamba/Matiliku-Kikumini-Makutano	0.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Watuka - Mituvu - Kako	0.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Mwanyani - Kithangathini - Kisyani	0.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Mang'ala - Kasunguni - Kavandini	0.8	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Mwaani - Matwiku - Mumela	1.8	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kivani - Nunguni	0.3	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Okia - Muinga - Matindini	3.3	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kalongo - Nyaani Market	1.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kilala - Nziu	2.2	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Tawa-Nduluku	0.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Mutisya-Kalawani-Kikima-Makutano	6.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
KwaMutisya-Kali-Kikima	0.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kikima-Kithungo-Ngoluni	2.4	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
DB Machakos-Kalawa-Thwake-Wote	1.1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Ngoluni - Kalawa - DB Machakos	1.0	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Watuka - Uviluni - Kako	0.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Utangwa –Kitundu	0.93	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kikima - Kyuu – Mbuani	0.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kalawa - Kathiani - Syongungi	1.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Kiliu – Miangeni	0.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kilyungi - Katunyoni - Kitonyoni - Kali	2.2	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Katithi - Kiteta Girls Sec. Sch. - DB Mks	1.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Katuaa-Nunguni-Kikoko-Sultan Hamud	2.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Salama-Nunguni	4.3	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kilome-Upete-Kasikeu	1.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Kiongwani-Kima	1.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kiongwani-Kayata-Masokani-Mbyani	2.8	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Mukaa - Upete	0.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
A109 (Kalimbini Road) - Kawese	3.3	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kandolo - Yale - Ndiki	2.1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Ngokomi - Kima	0.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Utu - Kambu	1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kiboko - Kwa Nthenge	1.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kisingo - Miangene - Kambo - Athiani	1.	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Nthia - Kavatini - Yimwaa	2.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Otieno - Silanga Pri. Sch. - Ngai Ndethya River	6.9	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kalii Pri. Sch. - Kalawa Mkt - Kalii Mkt	0.6	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Kilai - Nthongoni - Tunguni	1.1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Ngomano - Kalulu(Jct. A109) - Utithi	4.7	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Mbui Nzau Railway Station - Mbui Nzau Hill	1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kikoko-Kalongo-Kyuasini	1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Rreports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Makindu - Wote	2.4	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kavumbu - Kitise - Kiangini	1.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kavingo-Kako-Wote	9.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Utu - Kambu	0.4	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Machinery Kikunduku	0.4	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kasikeu Barazani Manooni	8	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Kwa Ndolo Lumu Mutweambo	56	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Ngokomi - Kima	3.5	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Ngwata Mkt - Kambu River - Kikwasuni	4.2	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
R15Nthongoni Mkt - Mitasyaano Pri. Shool	2.1	2013-2017	Number of KM maintained	Site visits; progress reports	KeRRA	Fuel Levy	On going
Energy Sub sector							
Rural electrification (Electrification of markets centres, schools and health institutions)	1.2	2013-2017	No. of schools market centres and health institutions with	Site visits; Meetings; Reports	GOK Donors	GoK	GOK

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
			electricity				
ICT							
Konza Techno City	595	2013-2016	Units of the park complete; No of jobs created; BPO desks set up.	Progress reports; Field visits	Physical planning; County development planning office; Private sector; Donors.	GoK; PPP; World Bank;	On going
Kilala foot bridge	14.3	2013-2017	% of footbridge completion	Progress reports; Field visits	MoPW	GoK	Ongoing
Sub-county works office	6	2013-2014	% of works complete	Progress reports; Field visits	MoPW	GoK	Ongoing
Refurbishment of county works office	5	2013-2014	% of refurbishment	Progress reports; Field visits	MoPW	GoK	Ongoing
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs							
Trade and Industry Sub –Sector							
Fruit Processing Plant	4	2013-2014	Factory in place and operational	Fields visits, Minutes, Reports	GoK; Private sector.	GoK	On going
Construction of Wote Honey refinery	20	2013-2015	Honey refinery In place	Fields visits, Minutes, Reports	Private sector; GoK.	GoK	On going
Training of entrepreneurs	2	2013-2017	No of entrepreneur trained	Reports; Field visits.	GoK.	GoK	On-going
Construction of Kikima Market	52	2013-2014	% of market complete	Reports; Field visits.	GoK	GoK	On-going
Construction of Boundary wall at Emali Juakali Site-Location-Emali	2.3	2013-2017	%of perimeter of wall complete; Nof of stell gate.	Report; Field visits.	GoK	GoK	On-going
Health Sector							

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Reproductive Health Care Programme	50	2013-2017	% of contraceptive acceptance rate; No of female beneficiaries.	Reports; Field visits	Gok; NGOs; Community; Private sector.	GoK Donors	On going
HIV and AIDS intervention programme	45	2013-2017	No. of intervention programmes started	Reports	Gok; NGOs; Community.	GoK Donors	On going
Child immunization programme	60	2013-2017	No. Of children immunized	Reports;	Gok; NGOs; Community; Private sector.	GoK Donors	On going
Kikima level 4 hospital	16	2013-2014	Level of block constructed	Minutes; Reports; Field visits.	GoK.	GoK	Ongoing
Roofing Makueni hospital	10	2013-2015	Types and level of roofing	Reports; Field visits	GoK	GoK	Ongoing
Construction and equipping Kyemwole Model centre	13	2013-2015	% of construction; % of equipping; % of water connection.	Reports; Field visits	GoK	GoK	Ongoing
Education Sector							
Education infrastructure expansion programme	400	2013-2017	No. of facilities constructed	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK Donors	On going
School Electrification Programme	63	2013-2017	Number of schools installed with electricity	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Construction of Mbooni West Sub-county administration block	6	2013-2014	Level of block completed	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Free Primary and Secondary education Programme County wide	1.3BN	2013-2017	No of students financed.	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Bursary scheme County wide	300M	2013-2017	No of needy students helped.	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Construction of science laboratories in various schools	848M	2013-2017	No of schools with completed and equipped laboratories	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Construction of classrooms	1.3BN	2013-2017	No of classrooms constructed	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Construction of the libraries	508.5	2013-2017	No of libraries fully constructed.	Reports;	GOK, CSOs	GoK	On going
Public Administration and International Relations							
County Development Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation County wide	20	2013-2017	No of M&E reports prepared; No of coordination meetings held.	Reports;	CDPO	GoK	On going
Social Protection Culture and Recreation							
Adult education sub sector							
Non-formal Education	1.5	2013-2017	Number of teachers facilitators trained NFE centers established	Reports monthly quarterly and annually	adult department	GoK	On going
Social and Gender Development sub sector							
community mobilization, capacity building and sensitization	25	2013-2017	number of individuals trained	report; Minutes.	Department of social services	GoK	On going
Counselling destitute cases	1	2013-2017	Number of destitute counselled	Reports	Department of social services	GoK	On going
Assistance to persons with disabilities	30	2013-2017	no of person with disability assisted	Reports;	Department of social services	GoK	On going
Women Enterprise Fund	1500	2013-2017	No of women beneficiaries; % increase in women income	Reports; Field consists	Department of social services	GoK	On going
Establishment of Relief Distress/Cash Transfers to clients	150	2013-2017	No. of relief/cash transfers established; Amount disbursed.	Reports; Field visits	Department of social services	GoK	On going

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Youth Department							
Youth Enterprise fund	10	2013-2017	No of youth beneficiaries	Reports; Field visits.	Department of Youth Donors Community	GoK	On-going
Youth Empowerment on entrepreneurial skills	60	2013-2017	no of youth trained	Reports	Department of Youth Donors Community	GoK	On going
Counselling of youth on drug abuse	10.5	2013-2017	No. of Youth counselled on drug abuse	Reports; Field Surveys	Department of Youth Donors Community	GoK Donors	On going
Twin workshop at Kyemwole polytechnic	8.5	2013-2014	% of workshop complete	Reports; Field Surveys	Department of Youth training	GoK	Ongoing
Children							
Cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children	113.2	2013-2017	Number of Households	Reports; Field visits.	GoK.	GoK; World Bank.	Ongoing
Kyumani water project	3.5	2013-2014	Number of house holds	Reports; Field visits.	NDMA, MoW&I and community	GoK.	Ongoing
Tututha Secondary/primary School Borehole project	4	2013-2017	Number of house holds	Reports; Field visits.	NDMA, MoE and School community	GoK.	Ongoing
Kyangondu Secondary School lab and classrooms' project	7	2013-2014	Number of students benefiting; % of completion.	Reports; Field visits.	NDMA, MoE and School community	GoK.	Ongoing
Watula sand dam	1.8	2013-2014	Number of house holds	Reports	NDMA and Community	EU thro KRDP	Ongoing
Food For Assets programme	2.8	2013-2017	Number of people	Reports	NDMA, WV-K and KRCS	GOK/UN -WFP	Ongoing
Environmental Protection Water and Housing							
Environment and Natural Resources sub-sector							
Environment conservation management and public awareness	16	2013-2017	No. of awareness workshop held	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	GoK PPP	On going
Water catchments protection	55	2013-2017	No. of water catchments areas protected	Minutes, Reports	Private sector and GOK	GoK Donors	On going

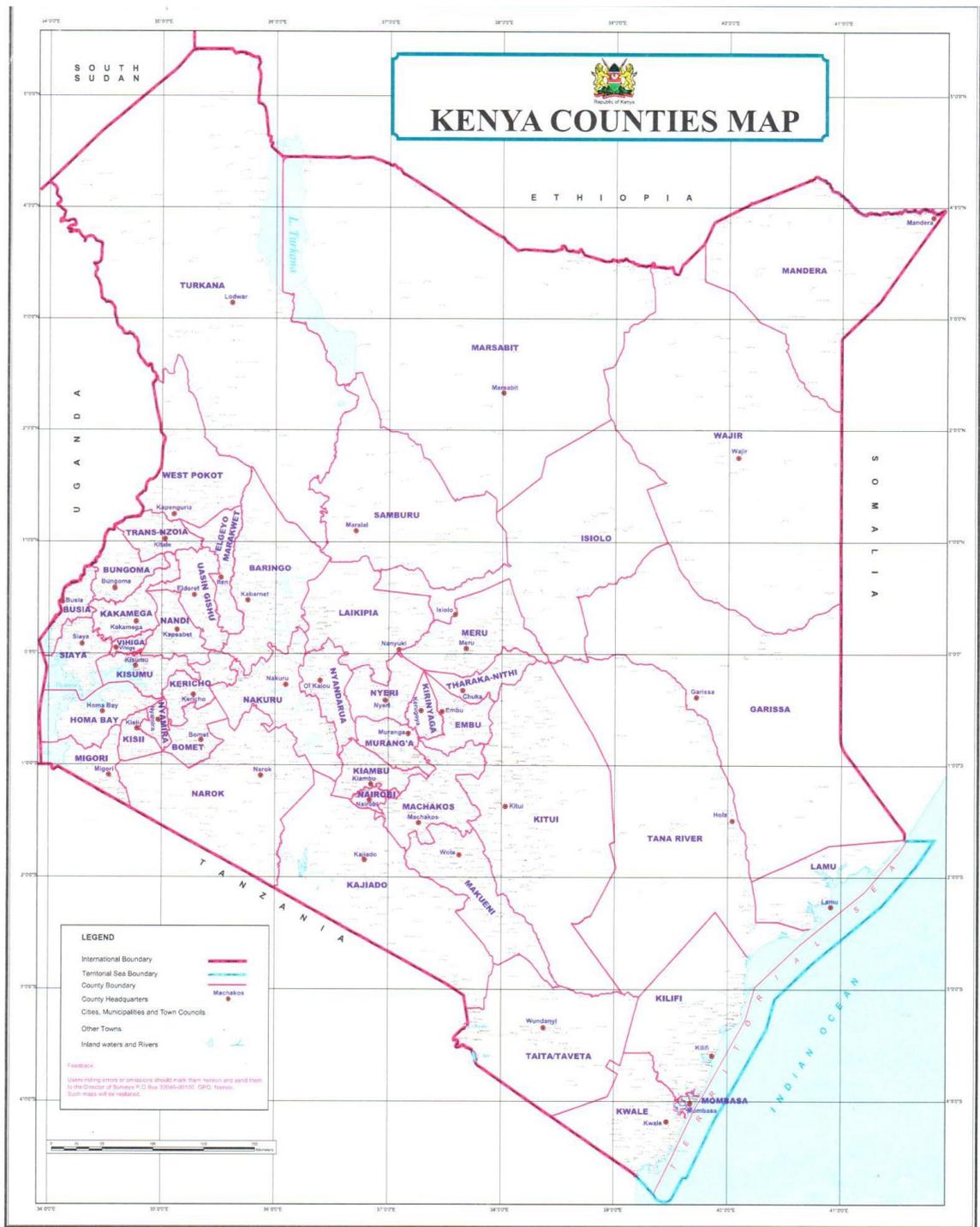
Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Water sub-sector							
Thwake Multipurpose Dam	8 B	2013-2016	No of cubic metres of water stored; No of households served; Height of the dam.	Reports	Water; NEMA.	GoK World bank	On-going
Boreholes Drilling	480	2013-2017	No. of Boreholes drilled.	Project reports.	Water Department NGOs	GoK Donors	On going
Dam Construction and rehabilitation.	420	2013-2017	No. of Dams constructed and rehabilitated	Project reports	Water Department NGOs	GoK Donors	On going
Investigation survey planning and design	17	2013-2017	No. of surveys conducted	Reports	Water Department	GoK	On going
Mwaani Borehole II	15M	2013-2014	No of Km covered; No of households connected	Reports	Water;	GoK	Ongoing
Kamunyolo Dam	5	2013-2017	Size of the Dam;	Reports	Water	GoK	Ongoing
Rehabilitation of existing water supply	20	2013-2017	No of water supply lines rehabilitated	Reports	Water	GoK	Ongoing
Irrigation sub-sector							
Mangelete irrigation scheme	10M	2013-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation; Water	GoK Donors	Ongoing
Kibwezi cluster irrigation scheme	16	2013-2015	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Kiboko Irrigation Scheme	20	2013-2016	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Water	GoK	Ongoing
Ithiani Irrigation Scheme	14	1013-2015	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK Donors	Ongoing
Kyeemwea Irrigation Scheme	18	2013-2016	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Kambi Mawe Irrigation Scheme	4	2013-2016	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	ARLMP II	Ongoing
Kikuu Irrigation	5.2	2012-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
West focus	4	2013-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Kauti Clusters	7m	2013-2016	Ha of area irrigated	Reports;	Irrigation;	NIB	Ongoing

Project name	Cost (Ksh M)	Time frame	Monitoring indicators	Monitoring tools	Responsible agencies	Source of funds	Project Implementation status
Kyeekolo	6.8	2013-2016	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Mbale Valley	2.6	2013-2015	Ha of area irrigated	Reports	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Ithoni	4.2	2013-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports; Field visits	Irrigation;	GoK Donors	Ongoing
Kikulwani	3.5	2013-2015	Ha of area irrigated	Reports; Field visits	Irrigation;	DASS	Ongoing
Kinyongo	1.5	2013-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports; Field visits	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Kyaumbwa	1.2	2013-2014	Ha of area irrigated	Reports; Field visits	Irrigation;	GoK	Ongoing
Governance, Justice, law and order sector							
Mixed Block	5.5	2013-2015	% of block completed	Reports; Field visits	GoK	GoK	Ongoing
women prison Block	3.5	2013-2015	% of block completed	Reports; Field visits	GoK	GoK	Ongoing
Barrier Gate	0.4	2013-2015	% of gate completed	Reports; Field visits	GoK	GoK	Ongoing

Appendix III: Summary of Monitoring and Evaluation Performance Indicators

Sub-sector	Indicator	Situation in 2012	Midterm projection 2015	End term projection 2017
Health	Population growth rate	2.4%	2.35%	2.3%
	Crude birth rate	44.7/1000	43/1000	42/1000
	Crude death rate	13.9/1000	12/1000	11/1000
	Life expectancy			
	Male	65	66	67
	Female	69	70	71
	Infant mortality	45/1000	43/1000	40/1000
	Under 5 mortality rate	61/1000	80/1000	77/1000
	No. of Hospitals (level 5)	1	1	2
	No. of Hospitals (level 4)	6	7	8
	No. of Health centres (level 3)	21	22	24
	No. of Dispensaries	113	118	123
	HIV Prevalence %	4	3.5	3
	No. of VCT	9	15	20
	Average walking distance to the nearest healthy facility(Km)	6	5.5	5
	Average house hold size	6	6	5
Absolute poverty %	64.3	62	60	
Contribution to National poverty %	3.8	3.5	3.0	
Water and sanitation	Households with piped water	12,671	16,280	18,985
	Number of households with access to potable water	27,752	33,150	38,450
	Number of households with roof catchments	4177	48256	52489
	Average distance to the nearest potable water	8Km	7.5Km	7Km
	Households with latrine (%) (coverage)	80	90	95
	No. of water pans	289	340	400
	No. of sub surface Dams	159	170	190
Education	Number of pre-primary school	1510	1560	1610
	Total enrolment	269,752	289.890	311,532
	Gross enrolment rate % (primary schools)	63.48	70	75
	Completion rate	93.44	94	95
	Number of primary schools	982	1002	1012
	Drop-out rates Primary school %	3	2.5	2
	Number of secondary schools	339	343	348
	Secondary School drop-out rate %	5	4.5	4

Sub-sector	Indicator	Situation in 2012	Midterm projection 2015	End term projection 2017
	Gross enrolment rate % (Secondary schools)	56.13	58	60
	Completion rate %	85.3	87	90
	Number of adult education classes	279	283	285
	Literacy level	Female Male	71.5% 83.9%	73% 85%
Roads	Bitumen Surface (Km)	453.8	500	524
	Gravel Surface (Km)	555.2	623	865
	Earth surface (Km)	2198.6	1589.4	1323.4
Agriculture	% of farmers with title deeds	19.8	25	35
	Total acreage under food crops	161,738	165,000	170,000
	Total acreage under cash crops	57,714	58,000	59,000
	Total acreage under soil/land conservation	192,441	195,000	200,000
	Total acreage under farm forestry	44,379	50,000	55,000
	Beef production (Kg)	1986910	2086000	2186000
	Mutton Production (Kg)	404942	414000	425000
	Egg production: (Kg)	315796	350,000	400,000
	Poultry meat Production: (Kg)	675444	775000	875000
	Honey Production: (Kg)	635000	645000	655000
	Pork Production: (Kg)	2,350	2500	3000
	Beekeeping apiaries (No)	35262	36000	37000
	Bee hives (No)	105352	115000	120000
Milk production:	65,682,000	65,900,000	66,000,000	
Fisheries	Fish farm families (No.)	37	50	60
	Fish ponds	200	250	300
	Fish harvest:	12,250	17,0000	22,000
Forestry	Farms engaged in farm forestry	40	60	80
	Average no. of trees per farm	40	45	50
	Environment Audits executed:	7	17	27
	EIAs endorsed (No.)	8	14	20
	Water Resource Users Associations	11	13	15
Cooperatives	Active cooperative societies	33	35	38
	Dormant cooperative societies	30	28	25
	Total Registered membership	34,436	35,000	36,000
	Total turn-over	36,688,144	38,000,000	39,000,000



Source: Survey of Kenya, 2013